INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVII NO. 149---- BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 25 1929 ONE ANNA

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"INSOLENT CHALLENGE TO LAW COURTS"

Defence Counsel on Viceroy's Speech

MEERUT TRIAL CONTINUES

Mr. James Goes into Details of Alleged Activities of Communists in India

MEERUT, June 24.

At 10-30 this morning Pandit Motilal Nehru entered the Magisterial Court where 32 accused are being tried in the alleged Conspiracy case and took his seat among the Defence Counsel.—A. P.

A series of preliminary objections are expected to be raised to-day by the Defence Counsel. It is understood that Diwan Chamanlal, who is defending Mr. Jhabwala, will raise the point whether the Prosecution is allowed to start the case before the Magistrate with an opening address. He contends that there is no provision for such a proceeding in law.

The accused stepped into the Court this morning singing a famous Communist Internationale song which was followed by loud shouts of "Down with Imperialism," "Up with Revolution" and other Communist slogans. Most of the accused including Mr. Hutchinson wore red badges with the inscription of the hammer and sickle, the insignia of the Communist Party and bearing the words "Workers of the World, Unite". Some of them are credited with the intention of issuing a statement of the Bombay strike.—A. P.

SEEKING COURT'S PROTECTION.

At the outset of to-day's proceedings, one of the Defence Counsel sought the protection of the Court on behalf of the accused stating that the "Evening News of India" and the "Times of India" published certain articles which prejudiced the case of the accused. He took particular objection to the statement made to the effect that Mr. Hutchinson, who was recently arrested, carried on the policy of the newspaper "Spark" which before his arrest was edited by Mr. Desai. He added that Mr. Hutchinson edited the paper "New Spark" under a new declaration filed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The prosecution had yet to establish that Mr. Hutchinson was merely carrying on the policy pursued by Mr. Desai.

He then referred the Court to a portion of speech of Mr. Mody, the President of the Mill-owners' Association, published in the columns of the two papers and objected to it as it referred to the "Red menace" behind the Bombay strike.

At this stage, the Court remarked: "Apart from the question of jurisdiction, how can I stop any and every person from carrying on anti-Communist propaganda?"

OBJECTION TO ARTICLE.

Mr. Sinha, another Defence Counsel, objected to an article published in the "Times of India" purporting to have been written by N. M. D. He submitted that if this sort of propaganda was allowed to go on it would be impossible to find assessors who would give a fair verdict after reading this kind of publication.

During this period, consultations were going on between Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Defence Counsel.

Mr. Sinha, continuing, said that the head of the Executive in this country had made pointed reference to this which most seriously prejudiced the case for the accused. His Excellency the Viceroy had stated that his Government were convinced that with the evidence they had before them, the accused had violated the law of the land.

The Court: "How could this trial be instituted unless in the opinion of the Government of India, the accused had committed the offence?"

PREJUDICING THE CASE.

Mr. Sinha said: "The Government of India can sanction the prosecution. They base their sanction on the evidence before them and decide whether there is a 'prima facie' case against the accused; if I may be pardoned for saying so, I submit it is a most insolent challenge to the authority of the Law courts in India. We shall, in due course, take whatever action may be open to us under the law but at present, on behalf of the accused, I seek Your Honour's protection against this prejudicing of the case against them and Mr. James as an Officer of the Court, will, I think, support me in this matter."

DANGE'S GRIEVANCE AGAINST PROPAGANDA.

Mr. S. A. Dange, accused from Bombay, personally drew the attention of the Court to his fears that the assessors would be affected by propagandist speech of the Viceroy and, therefore, submitted that all the accused should be released on bail to enable them to counteract the Imperialist propaganda which was being carried on to prejudice their case.

Mr. Dange also declared that the statement issued by the mill-owners about certain agreement having been arrived at between the Labour leaders and the mill-owners in regard to the Bombay strike contained lies and sought the permission of the Court to issue a statement to repudiate the lies contained in it.

The Magistrate said that he had read the Viceroy's speech very carefully and held that His Excellency had not expressed any opinion whatsoever. As he had sanctioned the prosecution, he merely explained why he instituted this case before the promulgation of the Public Safety Ordinance.

Mr. Milner White, the Magistrate, sounded a note of warning to newspapers and hoped that they would be more careful in future, in commenting upon or making direct or indirect reference to the case.

As regards Mr. H. P. Mody's speech, the Magistrate pointed out that he could do nothing at present, but Counsel went at liberty to take any steps they liked.

"VICEROY'S CONTEMPT OF COURT."

Mr. Sinha reiterated that the Viceroy had propounded a new theory on law which amounted to contempt of Court.

The Court: "I see nothing wrong in His Excellency's speech."

Mr. Langford James then continued his opening address He stated that he would deal with Communist tactics and the history of the present conspiracy to-day and show that the tactics advocated by Communists' journals and literature were faithfully carried out by the accused in the furtherance of Communistic ideals is India The Third International was well aware that Nationalists in countries like India and Egypt were composed of just those elements against whom they had to fight, namely, the bourgeoisie, but they decided to exploit them by associating with them, explaining all the while that Nationalists' ideology was wrong.

"TACTICS OF AGITATORS."

Mr. Langford James continuing referred to the tactics used by Communist agitators in order to lead workers and peasants to organised class war. He read "in extenso" extracts from official reports of Communist International in support of his contention.

He said, "I should like to say this that it is not necessary, in order to constitute an offence under section 121 A nor to convict these accused of such offence to prove that they belong to the Third International. We might show that they were carrying on work on the lines indicated at the behest of this Third International. That is quite sufficient.

"ON MOSCOW ROAD FOR MOSCOW REASONS."

The accused were in the words of Mr. S. Pratt On the Moscow Road, for Moscow reasons with Moscow minds, and I think that that should be quite sufficie[nt] for any court of law. This co[nspiracy] is not by any m[eans] It has been fo[und] financed fr[om] members of [the] Party have taken an active part in this conspiracy."

Mr. James said he proposed to give a comprehensive list of those who participated in this conspiracy from outside Idia before he finished his address.

M. N. ROY'S PART.

Continuing he showed by reading letters which he said he would prove when evidence came to be recorded to ritten by various Communist which would show how the British Communist Party at the behest of the Third International carried on Communist propaganda among Indian students residing in various British Universities in which propaganda Mr. M. N. Roy (who at the material time was entrusted with looking after the Communist interests in India) took a prominent part.

REPORT OF GLADDING.

Mr. James then read report made by Mr. Gladding who came to India to survey the position with regard to communism in this country under the assumed name of Cochrane from the official report of the proceedings of the International Congress edited by R. W. Robson in which the author described the condition in Colonial countries. The Public Prosecutor then read certain letters alleged to have passed between some prominent Communists describing the various activities of Mr. Upadhyaya Dutt Mr. J. I. Thomas and other members of the British Communist Party.

Mr. Sinha defence counsel objected to Mr. James reading "in extenso" letters and other matter which was irrilevant. He submitted that the Public Prosecutor could not go on probing into the alleged activities of alleged persons.

Mr James, At alleged places (laughter.)

MR. CHAGLA HITS BACK.

At this stage there was a passage at arms between Mr Chagla, defence counsel, and Mr. James culminating in personal remarks, Mr. James saying that his learned friend did not understand the elementary point of the law of evidence, and Mr. Chagla retorting that Mr. James did not understand the elements of criminal law.

The Court intervened remarking that it was no place for discussion of the merits of counsel.

BEGINNING OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

Continuing Mr. Langford James said that Mr. Bell, Colonial head of the Communist Party of Great Britain had arranged interviews between Mr. Saklatvalla and a number of returning Indian students and showed photographed copies of the correspondence on the subject. Later Mr. Diwan Chamanlal who was then in England also took some prominent part. His comrades, however, were not satisfied with him, he being described by one of them as "the vascillating Chaman" and by another as a "champion acrobat" (laughter). Interviews were held between Communist leaders in Great Britain and Messrs. Joshi, Chamanlal and Goswami, members of the Indian Legislative Assembly. But the Communist leaders did not cut much ice, especially with Mr. Joshi and Goswami. The British Communist tried their utmost to get young Indian students to join the movement and promote it in India, their idea being to form an Indian group in India.

INSTRUCTING INDIAN STUDENTS.

Counsel read copious extracts from letters of Mr. M. N. Roy and Mr. C. P. Dutt who gave general instructions to Indian Communists.

The next emissary to come to India was Mr. George Allison. He had the bad taste to come with a false passport, as "Campbell". He was a prominent member of the British Communist International. He formed a Labour Swaraj group in Bombay which was a Communist body. He could not do much as he was sent away owing to his false passport.

MR. SPRATT'S PROFESSION.

Proceeding the Public Prosecutor

Continued on page 8.

STUDENTS WIN

Dhanbad Mining School Strike Ends

DHANBAD, June 24.

The strike in the School of Mines has ended at the intervention of Sir Edwin Frasco, Director, Geological Survey, on acceptance of the terms of the students.

Sir Edwin promised on behalf of the Committee consisting of himself, Sir B. N. Mitra and the Principal, to consider the betterment of the prospects of the students.—Free Press.

RAILWAY WORKER GETS 7 YEAS' JAIL

GUILTY OF INCENDIARISM

LAHORE, June 24.

Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate pronounced Judgment in the railway workshop arson case in which Nandlal, a Railway employee of the Weels Department stood charged under section 436 I. P. C., for the alleged offence of setting fire to various wagons and the office rooms at Mokhalpura.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to seven years imprisonment and a fine of one thousand ruppees on each of the three counts, sentences to run concurrently.—Free Press.

BRITAIN AND ARAB COUNTRIES

CLOSER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LONDON, June 24.

Closer contact between Britain and Arab countries is foreshadowed by announcement that Britain and Hedjaz have reciprocally arranged for diplomatic representation in each others countries. The British representative will probably be stationed at Jeddah as non-Moslems are forbidden to reside in Mecca.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON KABUL

Strong Defensive Measures Taken

PESHWAR, June 24.

News has been received from Kabul that strong defensive measures have been taken on the Asmai and Chardeh Hills.

It transpires that after his last defeat, Siddique took refuge in the village of Sak were he was surrounded by followers of Nadir Khan but on the intercession of the villagers he was allowed to proceed to Ghazni.

NADIR KHAN'S SUCCESS

GAINS SUPPORT OF GHILZAIS

The Peshawar Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

GENERAL NADIR KHAN'S star seems to be in the ascendant, It is learned that Ghausuddin an Ahmadzai Ghilzai, who has been till lately a pretender to the Kabul throne and who recently played false with Nadir Khan and defeated him in the Loghar Valley, has made peace and thrown in his lot with Nadir Khan.

This has necessarily brought the general the support of the Ahmadzai clan of Ghilzais.

Under his leadership the Ahmadzais have routed Mohammad Sadiq, the brigadier Baccha. The reunion has been brought about by Sher Agha, the brother of the Hazrat Sahib of Shorbazar, who has taken a leading part in bringing about the downfall of and putting to flight ex-King Amanullah.

One immediate result of Nadir Khan's recent victory has been that Bachcha has once again sent Mohammad Alam Khan, the Shinwari leader of Jalalabad and Malik Qais Khugianai to open peace negotiations with Nadir Khan, but it seems unlikely that having tested Bachcha's strength by the recent action Nadir Khan will easily agree to any peace proposal, unless it is accompanied by an offer of abdication.

CAME TO TOUCH MAHATMAJI'S FEET BUT MET WITH FATAL ACCIDENT

Old Man Succumbs to Injuries in Hospital

BENARES, June 24.

The old man run over by Gandhi's motor car while attempting to touch his feet, succumbed to his injuries in the hospital. A large crowd including Mr. Gobind Ballabh Pant and Mr. Devidas Gandhi attended the funeral procession.

Gandhiji visited the hospital daily as long as he lived, and Mr. Devidas Gandhi was attending upon him. In the statement which was recorded just before his death, the old man declared that he was himself responsible for the fatal accident.

Gandhiji's actual tour of the United Provinces will commence in September.—A. P.

WAS IT A BOY OR OLD MAN?

GANDHIJI PULLS EARS OF CONGRESS WORKERS

DELHI, June 24.

A report from Almorah to local "Tej" says the boy run over by Gandhiji's motor succumbed to the injuries in hospital. Mahatma Gandhi while replying to the address of the District Board made a touching reference to the sad accident which caused the death and said: "The boy having liberally taken the responsibility of accident upon himself the magistrate acquitted me. I, however, cannot help feeling primary responsibility lies upon me and although the motor being useful to me in serving the cause of the nation I cannot give up its use, I warn drivers not to drive with rash pride".

He regretted the fact that Congress workers did not care to join the funeral of the boy.—Free Press.

MAHATMA AT ALMORA

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS READ BY EUROPEAN CHAIRMAN

TAVOY, June 24.

Mr. Gandhi will take rest at Almora till June 30. On his arrival there, he was presented five addresses on behalf of the Municipal Board, District Board, Indian Christians, women and the general public. The Municipal address which was in Hindi was read by the European Chairman, Mr. E. S. Oakley.—A. P.

BENGAL'S NEW MINISTERS

NAMES OF TWO MUSLIMS AMD 1 HINDU MENTIONED

CALCUTTA, June 24.

"Liberty's" Darjeeling correspondent reports that the names of the new Ministers will be announced before the sitting of the new Council on July 2nd. It is understood there will be three Ministers—two Muslims and one Hindu. The two names of Mr. Fazlalhaq, leader of the Independent Moslim group, Mr. H. S. Surahwardy form the Muslim Legislatures Party and Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee, (Independent) are being mentioned in this connection.—Free Press.

NO LOOTING OF KANDAHAR

SIMLA, June 24.

It is now definitely known that all reports of Ghilzai tribesmen looting Kandahar were incorrect. The occupation of Kandahar was effected entirely by Kohistani troops. Ghilzais dispersed after the battle of Kalat-i-Ghilzai and never attacked or entered Kandahar.

"GOVERNMENT BY INTIMIDATION"

Bombay's Protest Against Proposed Repressive Measures

"UNION HAS RIGHT TO LIVE"

Mr. Nariman's Defence of Legitimate Activities of Workers

The panicky and repressive measures sought to be introduced by the Government of Bombay in connection with the Bombay mill strike came in for severe and unequivocal condemnation at the hands of several speakers at a crowded public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall on Monday night. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

RULE BY ORDINANCES.

"I regard the pronouncement of the Government as a worst act of intimidation. For the first time in the history of Bombay's administration the people are sought to be ruled by Ordinances which are calculated to stifle the legitimate rights of the citizens". This was the forceful declaration made by Mr. Nariman in opening the proceedings.

The object of the meeting, he explained was not to go into the merits or demerits of the strike but simply to condemn and resist the panicky and repressive measures contemplated by the Government. The meeting would not apportion blame for the prolongation of the dispute either to the mill-owners or the strikers but would simply consider whether Government were right in exploiting the situation buy succumbing to the panicky counsels of the so-called commercial interests and mill-owners.

A WORLD PHENOMENON.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman said that those who had studied the events in all parts of the world would not have failed to notice that there was always some kind of ferment between Capital and Labour whether in the East or the West industrial unrest was the characteristic of every country and it was not necessary for the commercial interests to be alarmed or to be nervous because of it. Only two years ago, he pointed out, the whole of England was in a terrible ferment, a ferment of a much greater volume and dimension that Bombay was experiencing to-day. The very foundation of the British Empire was shaking and the whole British industry was paralysed on account of the Coal strike. The normal life of the British nation came to a standstill and cases of intimidation, violence, and outrages on a scale unimaginable in Bombay had occurred. The British capitalists nor business interests, emphasised Mr. Nariman did not venture to suggest to Government to launch repressive measures. Even if they had done that the speaker was certain the whole of the nation would have thrown their weight against the enactment of repressive laws which trampled upon the ordinary civic and elementary rights of the people. Mr. Nariman failed to understand that when repressive laws were not found necessary even in a crisis like English Coal strike why such repression was sought to be forced in Bombay in a dispute of comparatively lesser significance.

PURELY AN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE.

Continuing Mr. Nariman deplored that nowadays it was a fashion with some people always to raise the bogey and the false alarm of Communism, Bolshevism and "Red-flagism". It was a cry raised with a view to cloud the real issues and to prejudice their opponent's case. In his opinion the present strike was purely an industrial dispute and a clear struggle between two contending parties, the capitalist on the one hand and the strikers' Union on the other.

UNION HAS RIGHT TO GIVE.

The Capitalists had openly declared that they wanted to smash the Union and that they would not allow the class consciousness to grow and that they did not want the new spirit of organisation to develop. This new spirit of organisation that had born amidst workers, Mr. Nariman said thus deserved to be encouraged instead of being stifled. The Union had a right to challenge and to survive. But it was not fair on the part of one side to seek Government aid to put down the legitimate activities of the other. The views of some Labour leaders may not commend itself to some men but that did not mean that they should deliberately attempt to smash the workers movement. The dispute might have caused loss and harm to other than the contending parties but it was not fair to put

(Continued on page 7.)

MILLOWNERS TO SEE VICEROY

MEETING ON FRIDAY

It is understood that taking advantage of H. E. the Viceroy's stay in Poona before his departure for England, the Bombay Millowners' Association has arranged for an interview with His Excellency on the subject of the present depressed condition of Bombay's mill industry.

The interview will take place on the 28th inst. (Friday next) when Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Association, will lead a deputation of leading millowners. It is stated the conference will be entirely confined to the financial and economic aspect of the question.

ARBITRARY POWERS OF BOMBAY GOVT.

Girni Kamgar Union's Cable to Premier

DON'T SANCTION COERCIVE MEASURES TO SUPPRESS LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES

The following cable has been sent by the Secretary, Girni Kamgar Union, to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the British Premier, and to the Secretary, British Labour Party, London:—

"Viceroy at (the) instance of (the) Bombay Government (is) issuing ordinance giving arbitrary powers to police to arrest without warrant with (a) view to break general strike of textile workers by ruthless repression of rank and file. Owners raised (the) bogey of Communist menace, but (the) stunt failed. Conference of citizens called by Governor refused (to) sanction (the) suppression of (the) Union and (the) arrest of leaders as demanded by owners. Hence (the) intimidation stunt started. (The) Labour Government must not sanction extraordinary coercive measures to help break (the) strike and suppress legitimate Trade Union activities. Otherwise (a) serious situation will be created by workers being driven to desperation."

BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 24.

Our market opened at Rs. 326|8 for Broach J.-A. delivery and after initial selling by option dealers was over, the market assumed better tone. There was good deal of buying by a local operator and Liverpool opening cables being steady, prices registered some improvement and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	328	6	0
Broach D.-J.	337	8	0
Oomra July	280	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	292	8	0
Bengal July	221	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	249	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

June	255.00	+3.70
Sept.	232.50	—1.60
Dec.	223.90	—1.50

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 24.

Bengal 247 D./J.
Bengal 219 July.
Broach 336 A./M.
Broach 326 J./A.
Oomra 297 D./J.
Oomra 279 J./A.

—:o:—

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 24.

Southern Wsetern Good Staple Rs. 316.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 24.

100	Toyomankwak	Jaora	252
200	Do.	Malkapur	251
200	Do.	Upland	326
200	Do.	Bamusha	253
100	M. Rambhagat & Co.	Chikodi Road	336½
100	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Veraval	310
100	Do.	Darwaha	269½
100	Do.	Botad	308
100	Do.	Limbdi	309
200	Do.	Broach	325
100	Do.	Broach	326½
100	Do.	Mundra	338
200	Do.	Harij	308
200	Volkart Bros.	Bamusa	255
200	Do.	Jalna Old	251
100	Do.	Amraoti	263
100	Do.	Jaora	249
100	Japan T & Co.	Katol	295
200	Do.	Partur	259
100	C.V. Jagjivan & Co.	Arvi	268
100	Do.	Dhamangaon	272
100	Do.	Manmar	251
300	Ralli Bros.	Akola	267
100	Do.	Jamjodhpur	237

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. A. Norden & Co.:—

"Weather favourable, but fears of heavy weevil damage encouraging fair support distants. Prefer purchases dips."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"New York cables cotton market under influence of July liquidation. Better retail trade American having no effect yet." Reuter:—

"Market was weak on liquidation, influenced by favourable weather and favourable crop conditions."

New York July highest 18.05 (opening) lowest 17.94 (at the close.)

N. Y. October highest 18.45—.05, lowest 18.38—.12

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Recent favourable weather offset by fears of heavy weevil damage later. Should weather continue favourable look for slight decline prior to publication. Acreage July 8th which generally expected bearish. Do not recommend short sales as see no probability severe break at present. Suggest old longs should hold.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Some scattered selling absorbed by trade fixing call sales.

IN JUNE COTTON CROP DOES WELL.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee reproduce the following from their Liverpool friends' letter dated 3rd June:

"Despite unfavourable weather during the past month and less satisfactory crop accounts, particularly from Texas, sentiment continues bearish, mainly as a result of the stringent money situation the world over and discouraging reports from most Textile centres. Apart from this, June as a rule is the month during which the crop does fairly well, and if this year proves no exception prices will probably work still lower. On the other hand a continuation of adverse climatic conditions would decidedly strengthen the market, the more so as acreage estimates are now below earlier expectations. In short, the weather will remain the principal factor, but unless crop accounts become worse possible upward reactions will probably be only temporary.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 24.

China Opening	2	4	8
China Closing	2	4	8
American Cent	52	8	0
Ready	55	6	0

Asad Opening 54|15; highest 55|4; closing 55|2.

Sravan opening 54|12; highest 55|; closing 54|14.

Teji Mandi:—

Asad	0	13	0
Sravan	1	5	0

GOLD.

Ready	21	7	9
Jeth	21	7	0
Asad	21	0	0
Narandas Manordas	21	10	9
New City	21	12	3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 24.

Wheat	2,072	cwts.
Linseed	1,250	„
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	100	„
Gingellyseeds	548	„
Poppyseeds	132	„
Groundnuts	1,673	„
Castorseeds	524	„
Rice	13,126	„
Myrabollams	1,229	„
Cottonseeds	2,961	„
Gram	876	„
Jeowar	11	„
Barley	316	„
Bajree	241	„
Coal	5,785	tons.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 24.

	22-6-29	Since 1st September. This year.
In-full-pressed Bales		
Khandesh		361,905
Central India	158	375,061
Barsi & Nagar	302	253,623
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,083
Berar	500	780,469
Central Provinces	262	387,796
Total Oomras	1,222	2,242,937
Dholera	2,327	196,053
N.-W. Provinces		61,520
Rajputana	314	46,731
Sind-Punjab	117	128,627
Broach	159	191,420
Coompta & Dharwar	812	97,557
Westerns-Northerns	849	42,012
Coconada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,539	32,124
Persian		1,649
American		9,364
Egyptian and African		82,331
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10
Total	7,339	3,132,340

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 24.

	1st Sept. to 20th June	
In full-pressed Bales	22-6-29	This year.
Europe	4,166	801,595
Japan and China	28,511	1,515,804
Coast Ports		18,191
Up-country by Rail		114,420
Afloat in harbour Europe		
China and Japan		25,518
Total	32,677	2,475,528

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 24.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	240	....
Bengal Fine	230	....
Bengal F.G.	220|25	210
Sindh-Punjab Fine	230	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	220|25	210
Wardha-Hingt Fine	298|300	270|75
Nagpur Savner Fine	298|300	275
Yeotmal Fine	288|90	265
Arvi Fine	288|90	265
Amraoti Fine	283|85	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	250|55
Mulkapur Fine	270	240
Khandesh Fine	255	280
Muthia Fine	230	215|20
Muthia F.G.	220	200
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	290	260
Purna F.G.G.S.	280	260
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	280	260
Indore|Ujjain Fine	280	270
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	260
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	405	....
Miraj|Sangli	....	....
Compta Good	....	....
Jinja	465	....
Busoga	470	....

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29
Receipts to date 22-6-29	9173000
„ Yesterday 22-6-29	3000
Exports to date 22-6-29	7812000
Stock at Ports 21-6-29	877000
„ Interior Towns do.	325000
„ Liverpool 21-6-29	951000
Visible Supply 21-6-29	2466000
Quantity in Sight do.	15386000
	1927-28
Receipts to date 22-6-29	8362000
„ Yesterday 22-6-29	5000
Exports to date 22-6-29	7393000
Stocks at Ports 21-6-29	933000
„ Interior Towns do.	463000
„ Liverpool 21-6-29	761000
Visible Supply 21-6-29	3068000
Quantity in Sight do.	14019000

STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

PHENOMENTAL DECLINE IN FAZALS DYEINGS AND PEARLS

Market Stood the Strain Well

Bombay, June 24.

After a period of 23 days, the Share Market re-opened to-day. There was great uncertainty about the trend of prices and business was resumed at a decline of about Rs. 20 in Fazal. Bombay Dyeing followed and the whole list found active business. There was free selling particularly in Fazal and Dyeing shares believed to be on account of defaulting parties and even Bears were said to hammer the market. This had an unfavourable effect on other scrips and prices recorded a dramatic fall of about Rs. 90 in Fazal and Rs. 70 in Bombay Dyeing. Such a fall would have paralysed the whole machinery of the markets but as it was more or less anticipated the market stood well. There exists now little open business for weaker parties and most of the Jobbers are said to have large accounts. After the lesson of June settlement many brokers have adopted a policy of caution and in a narrow market it is very likely that price fluctuations may be wide. At the decline there was some covering by prominent Bears and although the tone was weak as it is impossible to expect new buyers at the moment, prices rallied few points. The fate of the mill industry still remains sealed and some time must pass before the normal trading takes place. In the mean time erratic markets are likely to follow, particularly depending on the demand for the next settlement, in which business is to commence from the 26th instant.

Tata Steel Shares also suffered owing to the weakness of mill shares and there was increased selling pressure for Ordinary shares. Tata Steel Defds declined to Rs. 158/12 and Ordinary were found at Rs. 53. Tata Hydro shares touched the lowest level of Rs. 1020 but recovered on good demand. These shares are firmly held and some investors have recently stepped in. However there are many, who are holding these shares with a view to get rid of at a higher level as they were forced to hold these against their will.

Business in cash was slow. E. D. Sassoon exchanged hands at As. 6/6. Dawn opened at Rs. 155 and improved to ..... Nagpur Mill Pref. shares were done at Rs. 472/8. Laxmi Cotton opened at Rs. 1450 and improved to Rs. 1455. India Bank opened at Rs. 101/8 but declined to Rs. 101. Imperial Bank new were done at Rs. 350. Baroda Bank found buyers at Rs. 78/12. Unions were sold at Rs. 3/6/9. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 18/8 and improved to Rs. 18/10. Tata Power Pref. were done at Rs. 967/8 and Tram Pref. at Rs. 63/8. Surat Elec. were done at Rs. 122/8 and Tata Hydro Defds. were steady at Rs. 109/4. New India Ince. were realised at Rs. 21. Jupitar at Rs. 10/4 and Jupitar Pref. at Rs. 9/12. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 9/8 and declined one anna. Tata Steel Second Pref. were steady at Rs. 73/8. Bombay Telephone Debentures were done at Rs. 57. B. B. Petrol shares opened at Rs. 4/11 and closed at Rs. 4/11/6.

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ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 24.

Bombay Dyeing 730; 28; 31; 10; 3; 690; 715; 5.
Century 310; 11; 297; 87; 306; 301.
Colaba 112.
Crescent 85.
Razul 551; 30; 10; 945; 85; 516; 505.
Indore x.d. 346, 50.
Madhowji 18-12.
Nagpur 452; 51.
New Great 165; 50; 60.
Pearl 325; 3; 300; 287; 270; 90. 300; 296; 91.
Simplex 35.
Swadeshi 392; 85.
Burma 167; 60; 63; 66.
Hydro 1033; 17; 32; 26; 37; 33.
Tram 130; 27; 28-2
Deff. 162; 75; 60; 56; 65; 66; 71; 65-10.
Ord. 54; 53-12, 54; 52-8; 53-8; 54; 53-4.
Bundi 17-12.
Indian 255; 52; 46; 57; 56.
Katni Ord. 200.
Alcock 260; 52, 55; 56.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahm. Advance 330.
Apollo 2|12.
Bom. Dyeing 705.
Bom. Cotton 150.
Century 301|4.
Colaba Land 112|8.
Crescent 85.
E. D. Sassoon 0|6|6.
Edward Sassoon 80.
Elphinstone 4.
E. Pabaney 107|8.
Fazulbhoy 505.
Finlay 92|8.
Gokak 121|4.
Indore Malwa x.d. 350.
Khatau Makanji 62|8.
Kohinoor 161|4.
Madhowji Ord. 18|12.
Madhowji Prf. 65.
Meyer Sassoon 65.
Mysore 162|8.
Nagpore Ord. 451|4.
Nagpore Prf. 480.
New Great 160.
Pearl 291|4.
Phoenix 300.
Simplex 35.
Swadeshi 385.
Swan 90.
Tata Mill 23|12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 256|4.
Andhra Ord. 535.
Andhra Prf. 950.
B. B. Petrol 4|11|6.
Bom. Steam Ord. 195.
Bom. Steam Prf. 210.
Bom. Telephone 53|8.
Bom. Tele. Deben. 56.
Bom. Trams Ord. 128|2.
Bom. Trams. Prf. 62.
Bundi Cement 17|12.
Burma Old 766|4.
Burma New 281|4.
C. I. Mining 7.
Jupitor Insce. 10|4.
Indian Bleaching 122|8.
Indian Cement 256|4.
Katni Ord. 200.
Katni Defd. 797|8.
Katni 1st P. 100.
Katni 2nd P. 101.
Mackenzies 137|8.
New India 20|12.
Punjab Ord. 11|14.
Punjab Prf. 10|12.
Scindia Steam 9|7.
Shivrajpur 19.
Tata Steel O. 53|4.
Tata Steel D. 165|10.
Tata 1st Prf. 131|8.
Tata 2nd Prf. 73|8.
Tata Hydro O. 1,033|12.
Tata Hydro P. 1,030.
Tata Oil 14|12.
Tata Power O. 411|4.
Tata Power. P. 965.

RAILWAYS.

Ahm. Prantej 760.
Amr. Patti 117.
C. P. Rlys. 95.
Dhond Baramati 98.
Gujerat Rly. 78.
Mandra Bhon. 68.
Pachora Jamner 85|4.
Sara Siraj 89.
Sialkot 94.
Sind Light 135.
Tapti Valley 645.
Upper Sind 85.

BANKS.

Baroda Bank 78|8.
Central Bank 18|10.
Eastern Bank 88.
Imperial F. P. 1,432|8.
Imperial P. P. 350.
India Bank 101.
Union Bank 3|6|9.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.

BEDI BUNDER

—:o:—

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

The following is the statement showing movements of vessels at "Bedi Port" during the month of May 1929.

MAY 1929.

No. of Ships	Gross.	Tonnage. Nett.
11	60543	29321

MAY 1928.

12	45112	21711

Particulars of cargo imported and xported via Bedi Port during May 1929.

IMPORT.

May 1929.

Sugar tons	4800
General cargo tonnage	3473

May 1928.

Sugar tons	2000
General cargo tonnage	3045

EXPORT.

May, 1929.

	tons.
Castorseed	400
Groundnuts & seeds	1460
Oil cakes	675
General cargo	1656

May, 1928.

Castorseeds	2139
Groundnuts & seeds	2024
Oil Cakes	1078
General Cargo	2805

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1|5 25|32.
D D 1|5 13|16.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 June
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 June
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 122.
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 163 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 13/16 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 11/16 24th instant.
Japan/London 1/9 23/32 22nd instnt.
London/Paris 123.95 22nd instant.
London/Belgium 34.925 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 22nd instant.
London/Italy 92.70 22nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 21st inst. £4.4.11 1/2 22nd instant.
Silver London Ready 24 3/8 21st inst. 24 1/4 22nd instant.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 21st inst. 24 5/16 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 7/8 21st inst. 52 1/2 22nd inst.
London Discount 3 Mos 5 3/8 p.c. 21st inst. 5 3/8 p.c. 22nd inst.
London Discount 6 mes. 5 1/2 p.c. 21st inst. 5 1/2 p.c. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-2 1/2 p.c. Nominal 3 Mos 3 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustan Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, June 24

	Per lb. Rs.	As	Ps.
KHADI.			
Textile	0	12	0
Century	0	11	9
Jacob	0	11	9
Toyo Potdar	0	11	6
Moon	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)			
Century 91 1|2 92 1|2	1	0	3
Century 6404-8705	1	0	6
Fazal (Mahal)	1	0	6
Pehlad	0	15	9
Pabaney (Phoolmals)	1	0	0
Manekji (Patangia)	1	0	0
Daud Sahib	0	15	6
Ganga Ghat	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.			
Rachael Mill	1	0	9
David	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	9
Phoenix	1	0	9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0	15	6
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.			
Swan Finlay	1	0	0
Gold Mohor	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand)	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	0	15	6
Century (Bugle)	0	15	3
Apollo (Pyala)	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15	3
Sakuntla	0	15	6
Manekji (Kunda)	0	14	0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0	14	9
Rachael	0	15	0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14	6
Maher	0	15	3
Kachhwa	0	14	6
Moon	0	15	0
LEPAD.			
Spring	0	15	3
Textile	0	15	3
Century	0	15	3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	1	1	6
Jacob	1	1	3
Moon Mill	1	1	3
3732 Moon	1	1	0
3842 Mayer	1	1	0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.			
Spring (balance)	1	0	6
Jacob	1	0	3
	Per Piece.		
1386 Tata	2	15	0
GIN COLOURED.			
A 1515 Tulsidas	12	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	14	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	12	6	0
8383	9	11	0
yards 120	20	8	0
9898	10	11	0
6300	10	11	0
4400	9	3	0
BLACK CHECK.			
5800 Sholapur	9	0	0

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following weekly bullion letter from Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. dated 5th instant:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £162,467,271 on the 29th ultimo (as compared with £161,990,492 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £8,560,956 since the 20th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

Gold from South Africa to the value of £853,000 was offered in the open market yesterday. The requirements for Home and Continental trade absorbed £15,000 and £20,000 was taken for India. The Bank of England secured £279,000 and the balance of about £500,000 was acquired for a destination not disclosed. Although both the U.S.A. and German exchanges remain favourable to the export of gold to those countries, no enquiry from either quarter was forthcoming yesterday for the gold in the open market. To-day, however, there has been a withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England for shipment to New York, as indicated in the figures below. This constitutes the vrst appreciable withdrawal of bar gold since February 6th last.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £494,107 during the week under review:—

	Received	Withdrawn
May 30th	.....	£ 13,671
May 31st	£ 4,330	£ 13,739
June 1st	.....	.....
June 3rd	£500,000	£ 3,431
June 4th	£278,000	.....
June 5th	.....	£258,182

The receipts on the 3rd and 4th instant were in sovereigns and bar gold respectively from South Africa. The withdrawals were all in bar gold, about £250,000 of the amount taken today being for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 27th ultimo to mid-day on the 3rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£564,121
British West Africa	41,309
Other countries	2,270
	£607,700

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 17,171
Netherlands	13,369
Belgium	20,465
France	18,605
Switzerland	18,785
Egypt	68,477
British India	23,593
Other countries	969
	£181,434

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of April last amounted to 48,210 ounces as compared with 47,388 ounces for March 1929 and 48,549 ounces for April 1928.

SILVER.

Supplies have continued to be freely offered in the London Market, but in spite of the falling prices silver has had little attraction for buyers. Advices from Shanghai have indicated further falls in the tael exchange and Bombay prices have moved sharply downward in conformity. The Indian Bazaars have secured silver for shipment by this week's steamer, which is due to arrive in Bombay in time for the June settlement, but Bazaar operators have in some cases made forward sales against their cash purchases, a potential steadying influence being therefore to some extent discounted.

China has both bought and sold but America has been ready seller and quotations moved rapidly downwards, yesterday's prices being fixed at 24d.. and 24.1/16d for cash and two months' delivery respectively; the cash price was the lowest recorded since the 27th October 1915, and at that time forward delivery was not quoted. The quotation of 24.1/16d for two months' delivery, however, was fixed as recently in comparison as 19th October 1926.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 27th ultimo to mid-day on the 3rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£ 94,793
Mexico	9,000
Other countries	9,514
	£113,307

EXPORTS.

Egypt	£18,888
British India	31,328
Other countries	13,880
	£64,096

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

FAVOURABLE WEATHER DOMINATES

On Saturday the New York Cotton market again registered a decline of 16 to 10 points on reports of favourable weather and July liquidation. Although the weather continues favourable, the condition of the crop cannot be said excellent as the weather experienced recently to promoting the growth of boll-weevil. The Garside Cotton Service stated that if the acreage increase should prove to be 5 per cent, the same yield per acre as last year would give a crop of about 15 million bales. An average yield per acre on that acreage would give a crop of between 15. 1/4 to 15-1/2 million bales. The biggest unknown element in the situation is the weevil and the question is whether or not the pest will do more damage than last year. In this connection one authority points out to heavy damage by boll-weevil estimating 25 per cent. damage as compared with 14 per cent. last year. It will be worth to note that how far the present crop outlook should be relied upon. In the year 1922 with an increase in acreage of 10 per cent. and abundant moisture in Texas, much was expected from the new season. When the protracted wet spell in the West ended by the middle of June, the dry weather set in, predictions were made that Texas would produce over 4 million bales. But the dry spell stretched out into a continuous summer drought and the yield proved much smaller only 3,100,000 bales. In the East, almost daily showers during July and August promoted the growth of weevils whose ravages were astonishingly heavy. Under such a state we are not inclined to lay more stress on the present outlook of the crop which gives hopes of a large crop. The period of actual damage is still ahead and the heavy emergence of both boll-weevils as per last Government report cannot be ignored. Although in the absence of any real damage, we do feel inclined to buy, we do believe that there is more risk on the short side at the present level of prices.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

—:o:—

WHEAT SENTIMENT BULLISH

Liverpool, June 22.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"COTTON—ideal weather past week and July liquidation causing prices to ease. Continuation of these conditions throughout July would increase crop prospects materially, but Market will respond quickly if wet weather predominates."

"WHEAT—sentiment turning bullish on poor yields in South West, drought in North West and large acreage in Canada deficient in moisture. In view of large supplies however, continued unfavourable crop accounts appear essential to sustain advances. Important Bull movement looks dependant on crop failure Canada, as Winter crop not likely to fall much below six hundred millions."

"SUGAR—market resting after recent improvement. Looks like trading affair unless European Beet crop progresses badly."

"COCOA—awaiting action July tenders in New York. Anticipated prompt stopping by prominent Firm may lend strength to position."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., cable as under:—

Wheat no rains yet North-West.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 20th June		31,15,091
Same time last season		32,15,371
Exports from 1st Sept. to 20th June.	1928|29	1927|28
United Kingdom	57,268	81,307
Continent	7,09,206	6,05,705
China	3,16,231	2,33,950
Japan	11,99,573	8,61,351
Coast Ports	18,191	23,591
U. S. A.	35,121	3,625
Total	23,35,590	18,13,359
Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1928 to 20th June 1929		1,14,420
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 20th June 1929		4,62,087
Same period last year		4,65,146
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th June 1929		11,81,560
Same time last year		12,48,275

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929		All	
29 June	Rawalpindi ...		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ...	[illegible]	15,568
13 ,,	Mantua ...		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ...		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	with	11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura ...		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ...		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ...	now	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ...		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ...		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ...	sail	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ...		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ...		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ...	direc	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ...		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ...	from	10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ...		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ...	Bombay	16,601
,,	Maloja x ...		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ...		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ...	without	11,120
,,	Razmak ...		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ...		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ...	transship	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ...		16 614
28 ,,	Morea ...	ment	10,958
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x ...		16,572
14 ,,	Ranpura ...	at	16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana x ...		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ...		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ...	Aden	20,847
8 ,,	Morea ...		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ...		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,648

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from Bo...

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana ...	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ...	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

[Date] About 1929		
20th June.	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa ...	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ...	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ...	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ...	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ...	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ...	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ...	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ...	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan

@ Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
...aoZaki Maru ...	10500	... ...	@26June
aPenang Maru ...	5214	20 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ...	10400	... ...	@10July
Sado Maru ...	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ...	8000	... ...	@24July
aTottori Maru ...	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ...	10500	... ...	@...Aug.
Awa Maru ...	6028	29 July	12 ,,

xDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Atsuta Maru ...	8000	27 June	15 July
Kashima Maru ...	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru ...	10500	25 July	12 Aug.

FROM ORIENTAL SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ...	22000	10 July.	17 July.
Siberia Maru ...	20000	24 July.	31 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru ..	14th June	22nd June
Shinnoh Maru ..	26th ,,	7th July
Sumatra Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO EAST AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
26th June.	Chakja ...	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	Vasna ...	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
3rd July	Karagola ...	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buzrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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NOTICE OF FIRST DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-8-0 per share of Rs. 100 for the year ended 31st December, 1928, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Ninth Annual General Meeting held on the 21st June, 1929, is made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1929, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) on week days other than Saturdays and between 12 noon and 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on SATURDAYS to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 10th June, 1929, and who have paid all dues to the Company whether in respect of Calls or interest thereon or otherwise.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Registered Office:—
Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay
21st June, 1929

32403

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 2 p.m. (S. T.), on SUNDAY, the 7th July, 1929, at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st May, 1927.
2. To elect one Director in place of Mr. N. B. Rane who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Dr. V. N. Bhajekar and Mr. G. R. Desai who have resigned.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. S. G. Keni as Director in place of Dr. S. W. Patil, resigned.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year 1927-28 and fix their remuneration.
6. To consider and transact any other business that may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order,
S. D. JOGLEKAR,
Secretary

Keshavji Building,
149, Frere Road,
Bombay 3, 22-6-1929.

32412

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on SUNDAY, the 7th July, 1929, at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st May, 1928.
2. To appoint Auditors for the year 1928-29 and fix their remuneration.
3. To consider and transact any other business that may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order,
S. D. JOGLEKAR,
Secretary.

Keshavji Building,
149, Frere Road, Bombay 3,
22-6-1929.

32413

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on SUNDAY, the 7th July, 1929, at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st May, 1929.
2. To appoint Auditors for the year 1929-30 and fix their remuneration.
3. To consider and transact any other business that may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order,
S. D. JOGLEKAR,
Secretary.

Keshavji Building,
149, Frere Road, Bombay 3,
22-6-1929.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th June, 1929, to 20th July, 1929, both days inclusive.

32414

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 706 OF 1928.

Re: NANALAL JUGJIWAN SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, Anand Bhuwan, lately doing business as Cotton Merchant and Commission Agent in the name of NANALAL MANILAL & CO., at Princess Street and now a Salesman in the employ of Raichand Motichand and Co. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd September, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

32410

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE at King's Circle, Matunga, has from to-day, the 24th June, 1929, been SHIFTED to the Trust's Head Office Premises, at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, near Queen's Statue.

D. N. BARIA, L.C.E.,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Northern Division.

24th June, 1929.
Improvement Trust Offices,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

32409

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF CABINETS FOR FOOD STORAGE BY ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of the above at the Railway hospitals at Byculla, Bhusawal, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Sholapur.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2|- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply and erection of cabinets for food storage by electric refrigeration" Tenders not complying with these conditions, will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (ST.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway
13th June, 1929.

32368

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 30 tons TIN INGOTS 99.3 per cent purity. Supplies will be subject to test and no trace of lead must be found.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
13th June, 1929.

32367

New Medium of Advertising
The MICROPHONE
The Indian Broadcasting Co. is prepared to accept Advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone. Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times: Radio House, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANANDRAI KESHAVLAL DALAL, also named DR. ANANDRAI KESHAVLAL DALAL, A. K. DALAL and DR. A. K. DALAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, Surgeon and Medical Practitioner, residing at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI DIVAN, and (2) BHOGILAL KESHAVLAL DALAL, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Anandrai Keshavlal Dalal, residing respectively at C. P. Tank and Laburnum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

The 13th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

32411

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, HANDSOME, MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE BY ARMY & NAVY, BRESLANER & ROBERTS, ALL WELL MADE AND TO-MATCH.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Eusoof Mansion", Altamount Road, very valuable, handsome made-to-order furniture highly polished sliding dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, and chairs to-match by Breslaner, rich leather lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, screens, cabinets, rich almirahs, fancy dressing tables, bedsteads with box and spring mattresses by Army & Navy, etc., etc.

The property of H. G. Pirrie, Esq., Partner, Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas and Ors.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CINEMA FILM CO'S OWNERS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, next to Blind and Meherhomji Hospitals by order of the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Chotalal Harkisondas Shah, Proprietor of Elfin Cine Co.

Cinema film goods such as camera, negative, positive, screens wooden pillars, studio pillars, setting, furniture, typewriter and other film and studio accessories.

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A side-splitting comedy of high Jinks at Atlantic City with the famous Partners' Wives the Killjoys of their fun on the Beach!
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a Circus Story with
BETTY BALFOUR
Britain's Greatest Artiste
SEE THE BIGGEST THRILL IN THE PICTURE
10 HUGE MAN-EATING LIONS LET LOOSE IN A CIRCUS

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Eye defects, including Cataract by using Seel's genuine Lotus Honey. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2|- per dram. S. C. Seal, 15|3, Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conferenc meets at the Khilafat House, Motisha Lane, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 29.

—:o:—

Lord Irwin accompanied by Lady Irwin and Viscount Goschen arrive at Ballard Pier, 12-30 p.m.

Lord Irwin and Lady Irwin sail for England by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" from Ballard Pier at 1 p.m.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Viscount Goschen takes oath of office as Viceroy and acting Governor-General of India in the University Convocation Hall, 3 p.m.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday.

Smallpox 2 attacks and 1 death; the total mortality this day last year was 59. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 55.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the managing council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 27th instant at the Congress House in the new B. P. C. C.'s meeting hall. The members of the managing council are most earnestly requested to attend.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of all the volunteers of the 'F' Ward (Parel) Congress Committee will be held at the Committee's office, Kavarana Building, Parel, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BENGAL CLUB.

A meeting of the Bengal residents of Bombay will be held at the Congress House, Girgaon Back Road on Thursday the 27th instant at 7 p.m. (S. T.) to concert measures for the relief of the flood-stricken people of Assam and Bengal. All Bengalis are requested to be present.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the above Union, when Maulana Mahomadali M.A. (Cantab) will speak on "The Martyrdom of Hezart Husain" in Karbala in the Union Hall Marina Mansion, Chowpatty to-day at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.)

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH LEAGUE.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Youth League, Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Fund will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Madon Mansion, Hughes Road, to consider the statement of amounts and to decide as to how the Surplus should be utilised. All the subscribers of the Fund are earnestly requested to attend.

DISCOURSES ON SELF-REALISATION.

His Holiness Shri Samartha Sidha Rameshwar Maharaj of Shri Samartha Sadguru Bhau Sahib Maharaj, Muth Inchgiri, has arrived in Bombay and has put up at Seth Hardwar Keshrimal Marwari's Wadi at Navi Wadi, near Chira Bazar. His Holiness gives discourses on Yoga Vashistta from 7 to 8 a.m. in the morning and evening.

THE BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first quarterly meeting of the Association will be held in the office of the Bombay Shareholders' Association on Wednesday the 26th instant at 5 p.m. to receive the report of the work done since 15th November 1928 to 31st March 1929, at Agakhan Buildings, Dalal Street, Fort.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As there were only 2 nominations for the 2 seats on the B. P. C. C., Messrs. Balram Krishnashanker Joshi and Harisukh Harilal, have been duly declared elected.

REPORT OF WORK.

The Committee members around during the week visited more than fifty houses and chawls and enrolled Congress members 279. Khadi was sold worth Rs. 22-15-0. During the week about 2,000 hand-bills have been broadcast.

TRAVANCOREANS' RECEPTION TO MR. WATTS.

Mr. M. E. Watts, Bar-at-Law, the ex-Dewan of the Travancore State is expected to arrive at Bombay by the Madras Mail on Wednesday the 26th instant 'en route' to U. K., and it is proposed by the members of the Travancore Association to give him a reception at V. T. on behalf of the Association.

ELECTION TO B. P. C. C. SEATS.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded are invested for two seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee.

Nominations will be received at the Committee's Office, Kavarana Building, Parel, Poibavdi, Bombay till 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 29th June 1929.

In case of contest polling will be held on Sunday the 30th June 1929 between the hours of 7-30 to 10-30 in the morning and 4 to 7 in the evening.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. S. G. Warty M.A., will deliver a public lecture on Friday the 28th instant at the Brotherhood Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Nationalists and the Cooperative Movement" when Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

The Brotherhood June-October session will commence with an inaugural address by Mr. M. A. Jinnah on Sunday the 30th instant at the Theosophical Society's Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) The official year of the Brotherhood commences from 1st July and students and members of the public desirous of joining the Institution are requested to send in their applications to the Secretaries at French Bridge, Chowpatty, at an early date. Students are charged a nominal fee of Rs. 2 per year.

PUBLIC MEETING OF NATIVE STATE SUBJECTS.

Under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, a public meeting of all India Native State Subjects residing in Bombay and their sympathisers will be held at Hirabag Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank Road at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Tuesday) when speeches will be delivered on the present state of Native State Subjects and the elementary rights of the people by workers of the all India Native States' Peoples' Conference.

Mr. Girjashanker B. Trivedi has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Malwa" with mails from London of 20th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Marseilles at 5-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The O S K steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd June and is due to arrive in Bombay in the morning of 27th June.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 23rd idem and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 28th instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Macedonia" arrived London on Saturday the 22nd instant.

The Clan line steamer "Clan Ogiloy" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of 21st instant.

"MANUFACTURE OF SERA FILM."

"The film demonstrating the 'Manufacture of Sera' at the Behring-Institute, Marburg-Lahn, Germany, will be shown to the medical colleges of Bombay on Sunday the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. at the Capitol Cinema, Hornby Road, Bombay. The members of the medical profession who not yet have had an opportunity of seeing this film are hereby requested to apply for tickets for admission to Mr. Luis Corty, P. O. Box No. 199, Bombay."

WELLINGTON CINEMA

Three of the world's most famous entertainers are holding forth this week at Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) where the screen version of "Tip-Toes", the Broadway Stage Success, is the featured photoplay.

"Tip-Toes," with its international humor, and continental local, all screened with American technique, is an unusual entertainment. It was directed by Herbert Wilcox and produced by British National Pictures Ltd.

The programme includes the special film of the great Derby Race specially brought by the Indian Air Mail and the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

YOUTH WITHOUT AMBITION

Max Pemberton's Candid Thoughts

Among the oldest stories I remember is one of the butler who was told to offer the guests of his master a light sherry with their fish and a finer sherry with their dessert. When the time came and the fish was served, this worthy man went round the table asking each diner whether he would take hock or "inferior" sherry, writes Max Pemberton in the "Evening News."

Those of us who have to strive today with the task of finding jobs for young men must often recall this ancient humour. The inferior article is not only offered to us but often it is self-advertised as such. Youths come to us and confess unblushingly their inability to do anything at all. Their inferiority is their glory. "Show me what to do," they exclaim.

Thirty years ago they would have been showing us. We should hardly have engaged them when they would have been teaching us how to run our own business. That kind of young man is, I fear, hardly to be found today. "Give me something to do," today's young man will urge, "and I will do it, if you show me how." And his promise will be kept—with one eye on the clock and one on his two-seater.

PROUD OF THEIR INDIFFERENCE.

I was talking the other day to a great business man in the North of England. He has created a vast industry, is the master of many men and many machines and has sons at the University. None of them is willing to come down and take over his job. They are more anxious to emulate the deeds of Sir Henry Segrave, to write plays, to play cricket for the Varsity. A factory would bore them.

"Besides," said one, "I should not know what to do if I got into the place. I have no business instinct. You would soon find out that I was a dud."

And so they go on, playing and spoiling paper and spending in a week more money than any one of them could earn in a lifetime. Heaven knows what would happen to such people if they were called upon to get their own livings. They posses the Inferiority Complex, and they are proud of it.

Unhappily, the Universities to-day seem to foster this industrial shyness and to make much of it. We really might be throwing back to the days when to be "in trade" was a social disadvantage and to earn our own livings the effort of a vulgar upbringing. All Jane Austen's desirable young men, we remember had "so much" a year in land or the funds, and long after Dr. Johnson's day anybody who earned sixpence in the City was a social outcast, whose proper home was Bloomsbury and whose club certainly was not in St. James.

This kind of snobbery, admittedly, does not exist to-day; but it has been replaced by a torpid indifference which is even more dangerous to the nation. We seem to be creating no leaders for to-morrow. Youth is often without either ambition or purpose. "Get me a job," it urges. It says no longer "I want to be an architect and to build another Westminster Abbey."

YOUNG LIVES WASTED.

Perhaps—as an apology for youth—we may advance the hopelessness of recent years, and the many disappointments to which young men have been subjected.

I have seen since 1918 many a splendid boy utterly wasted for lack of opportunity, many a one driven from pillar to post in his quest of a job—discouraged by incompetents and unrecognised by interested and jealous subordinates. There was a time, indeed, when industry did not appear to want any young men at all—or if it wanted them, expected to get a Lord Melchett for two pounds a week. Those youths are now men of two—or three—and thirty years of age and the golden years of opportunity have passed them by. Possibly they are now unfit for leadership; but the fact is not their fault. And, unhappily, they have been succeeded by those who do not want leadership at any price: by Bright Young People, who talk much of salaries but little of service. . . often of indifferents whose bodies and whose brains are too often in the air though their prayers for aid remain below, as did those of a certain Dane of whom Shakespeare wrote. This new generation lacks much but it certainly does not lack humility: "Show me what to do and I will do it"—how shall such man lead when the day for leadership comes: what will be their worth in the real hour of trial?

ORGANISATION, NOT ODES.

Clearly we must have leaders if this nation is to go on. Hordes of patient executants will not help us, even if they be industrious. The young man who takes the office boy's stool and says "J'y suis, j'y reste," is now a common object of the commercial landscape, and none reproaches him.

In art and literature alone do we seem to discover vision and the will to lead. . . but this is so often the mere ebullition of vanity that its achievement is negligible and its self-advertisement derisory. Nor is it any consolation to a captain of industry with ten thousand men at his command to know that he can hire poets but that economic performance is not to be hired. Organisation, not odes, must be in his reckoning. He is still waiting for the youth who will come to him, not to say "I am a damned fool," but to offer to run his business for him in a way that it has never been run before.

Invention to-day is, alas, all too rare among us. We have no new stories no new tunes, little that is new in Art. But all this might be a matter of indifference to us if our young men were ready to go into the world and to do battle with commercial giants rather than with pigmies. Ambition seems, indeed wholly lacking to most of them. They are ready to serve: they do not desire to lead.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S CHOICE.

When Lord Birkenhead was at Oxford a friend of mine went one day into his rooms and asked him what he was going to do when he left Oxford.

"I am going to be Lord Chancellor," he said—and he was.

Were some youths at Oxford asked to-day what they were going to do when they left that city they would possibly answer "God knows!" In saying which they would be wholly unmindful of the adage which reminds us that heaven helps those who help themselves.

FOOTBALL

—:o:—

HARWOOD LEAGUE

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR THE G. I. P.

It must have been very disappointing for the G.I.P. supporters to see their favourites lose a match on Monday which they had all but won. They played exceedingly well against the Attached Section and had the better of the game throughout except in the closing stages. Attacking at the outset, they soon took the lead through Milne who beat Nixey from close quarters. This lead they maintained up to ten minutes from the end. Then Simpson handled the ball in the fatal area and Bastow converted the first penalty of the season. The Attached added to their score and drew ahead through Stocks when the winger swung in to score. The Railway made desperate attempts to equalize and Nixey was temporarily put out of action but soon resumed. The end came with the soldiers still leading.

The Result:—

Attached Section ...	2 goals.
G. I. P.	1 goal.

The teams were:—

Attached Section:—Nixey; Davies and Bruce; Rule, Bastow and Sparks; Coher, Croft, Isacson, Joyce and Stocks.

G. I. P.:—Eagles; Simpson and Lowther; Grant, Birks and V. Thompson; Sullivan, Veevers, G. Thompson, Milne and Rogers.

Referee:—W. Godwin.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Cheshires vs. B. B. R. A.

HEAVY RAIN IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

TRAIN SERVICE DISORGANISED

There was heavy rain in Bombay on Monday morning accompanied by thunder and lightning. Till 10 a.m. The sky remained cloudy and the low lying streets in the city were flooded with water. Fortunately, the tramway service was not disturbed.

WOMAN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A woman, is reported to have been struck by lightning at Bandra and removed to hospital for treatment.

TRAIN SERVICE DISORGANISED

An accident occurred on the B.B. and C.I. Railway near Elphinstone station which disorganised the service from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. It appears an overhead wire snapped on the down line and the railway authorities had to run steam trains to meet the emergency. Train service between Bandra and Bombay was also disorganised for some time.

HELD AT POINT OF KNIFE

—:o:—

HINDU RELIEVED OF GOLD WATCH AND PURSE

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor prosecuted Bostam Sayad Mir and Abdul Sayad Shikandar, accused, with having robbed Athisingh Motichand and his witness Popatlal Mohanlal in respect of a gold watch and chain and a purse containing about fifty rupees.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution are that the complainant on 20th inst. at about 8-45 p.m. was walking along the Kennedy Sea Face along with his friend Popatlal and another when the two accused stopped them and told them that they had no right to be on the reclamation and demanded that they should be charged if they had any knife or any weapon on their person. No such weapon was found on their person and they were asked to go to the Police Station for being charged. On the way accused No. 1 held out a knife and No. 2 relieved them of their gold watch and chain and a purse containing some 50 rupees. They were then asked to walk along the accused remaining behind taking advantage of the darkness both the accused then disappeared. The complainant and the witness informed the Police and the accused were ultimately arrested and charged. The defence was that they knew nothing about the robbery and there was some mistake in identifying them.

The case is proceeding.

CHINA MILLS MURDER CASE

WORKERS ON TRIAL

Before Mr. Brown, Special Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Vishnu Krishna and twenty-two others were put up to-day charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting and committing murder of three Pathan Watchmen and causing grievous hurt to one Abdul Rehman on 18th January last in the compound of the New China Mills at Sewri. Mr. Mankar Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused were defended by Messrs. Dalal, Gadkari and Patankar.

The first witness for the prosecution Abdul Rehman Rehmanshah deposed that on 18th January he was employed as a watchman in the New China Mill and was sitting outside the manager's office in the morning with three other Pathan employees of the Mill when many mill hands came out from the Mill and one of them carried a paper with some writing on it. They went to the manager's office. Sometime after they came out and started assaulting him and the three other Pathans. They first assaulted him. He fell down and became unconscious. On regaining consciousness he went home. Some Hindus then came to his house and started pelting stones. After some time on account of the serious injuries he had received he was removed to the hospital where he was detained for over a month. The other three Pathans one of whom was a mere lad died the same day.

MILL MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. E. Mudan Manager of the mill stated in his examination-in-chief that he knew the three Pathans who were killed on the 18th of January. They were watchmen in the Mill. On the 17th of January at about 3 or 4 p.m. 8 or 10 workmen of the mill came to him and accused No. 1 was their spokesman and accused Nos. 4 and 9 were among them. They said that they did not like Pathans being employed in the mill. He told them that the Pathans had nothing to do with the working of the mill. On the 18th he went to the mill at 7-30 a.m when all the four Pathans were on duty near his office. At about 9 a.m. when he was talking with the weaving master, the engineer and one Bhiva came to him and told him that a large crowd had gathered outside his office. He thereupon sent a telephone message to the police who came up after about half an hour. He and the police went to the mill compound and found that one Pathan was killed and three other were lying with injuries on their bodies. The Police removed the body of the dead Pathan as well as two of the injured Pathans. The third one who was less seriously injured went away. The two Pathans who were injured seriously died at hospital. Near the spot where the dead and the injured Pathans lay some iron rods and bails were found which were taken charge of by the Police. The same afternoon Police arrested accused Nos. 1 and 2 and two other persons. On 25th January further investigation was made as a result of which some more persons were arrested. All the accused were the employees of the mill on the 18th of January.

The witness in his cross examination by Mr. Gadkari stated that when he went to the spot where the Pahans were lying he saw the witness Abdul Rehman. He was the Pathan who was less seriously injured. The witness also stated that Police arrested four persons without their being pinted out by any one. The case is postponed for further evidence.

BOM B CORPORATI N AND MILL STRIKE

—:o:—

CITY FATHERS TO DISCUSS REPRESENTATIVES' STATEMENT

ADJOURNED MEETING TO BE HELD TO DAY

The Bombay Municipal Corporation resolved on Monday to discuss the statement submitted by their representatives before the conference called by H. E. the Governor last Wednesday.

AGAINST REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

The President said, he and his colleagues expressed views as representatives of the Corporation and made it quite clear they were against any repressive measures and that they were against the appointment of the Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act as the provisions of the Act were clogged with restrictions leading to inevitable delay while the situation in the city, demanded immediate amelioration.

With regard to the alleged existence of intimidation they stated that unless intimidation was proved to exist they could not express any opinion. As to making picketing illegal they were not in favour of it.

Some Councillors expressed a desire that they should be given an opportunity to express their views on their representative's statement.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram thought that no useful purpose would be served by calling a special meeting as they all knew what had taken place at the conference.

After some discussion it was agreed that the statement be circulated among the Councillors.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

HIGH COURT GRANT TRANSFER

—:o:—

MR. SHAMDASANI'S SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION

The Hon. Justices Patker and Wild on the Appellate Side of the High Court on Monday delivered judgment in the application filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the refusal by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to transfer his case from the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate.

JUDGES' VIEW.

In granting Mr. Shamdasani's application, their Lordship discussed the various points raised in the case.

They upheld the applicant's contention that the Third Presidency Magistrate was not competent to try this case without the special permission of the High Court, under Section 556 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as he was a shareholder of the Bank and had thus "an interest" in the result of the proceedings.

Their Lordships relied on the ruling in Re. P. A. Rodrigues (20 Bomb. L. Report p. 502) where it was held that an interest of any kind, however insignificant, on the part of the Magistrate would disqualify him from trying the case.

Their Lordships, however, did not agree with the applicant in his contention that the Magistrate would import bias in the consideration of this case, as he was a shareholder of the Bank. But on the strict view of the clear provisions of Section 556 of Cr. Pr. Code, he was disqualified to try it without the High Court's permission which had not been obtained.

As regards the Court to which the case must be transferred, the judges thought that the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Dastur could not hear it at an early date. They, therefore, directed that the case must be transferred to a magistrate other than the 3rd Presidency Magistrate and the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate who would be appointed for this purpose by the Chief Presidency Magistrate should continue the hearing for the stage already reached.

YOUR LIFE READING

Please write the date of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2, for two years Rs. 7-8. V.-P. Charges As. 4.

"SWADESA MITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI (Chittoor Dt.), Madras Presidency.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK PRICES UNCHANGED

Favourable Weather and Liquidation.

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 24.

Previous Closing Rate	17.94
To-day's Opening Rate	17.93
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	17.94
Difference	Nil.

The New York Cotton Futures market opened at a decline of 1 point but in the absence of selling pressure prices advanced to 14 points from opening level on short covering Weather report being favourable prices declined under renewed selling pressure and closed unchanged.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Tuesday Liverpool Cotton market is due to open at a decline of 4 points while in Bombay Broach July/Aug is expected to open at Rs. 326-0-0.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 24.

Previous Closing Rate	9.85
To-day's Opening Rate	9.78
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.81
Difference	—.04

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market was due to open at a decline of 10 points but the reports of rain in several States caused better feeling in the market and the market opened at a decline of 7 points. There was scattered short covering which in conjunction with trade fixing, call sales rallied prices which were quoted 4 points under previous close at known call. In the afternoon the market was somewhat quiet but rallied on steadier New York cablegrams which closed at a decline of 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Mr. Theodore H. Price cables from New York as under:—

Lower excellent crop progress July Liquidation. Reaction possible but lower prices indicated as crop areas are increased."

A prominent Bombay firm has received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"New York cable textiles dull. Prices shed steady. Market surprisingly steady instead weak July liquidation They decline some if favourable conditions continue."

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

Slight to moderate rain East belt, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Between mid-night and day break rain continues Oklahoma warm.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

Bombay, June 24.

Silver Ready	24 4 0 unchanged.
Silver Forward	24 4 0 unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES

London, June 24.

First Settlement	55 4 0
Second Settlement	55 1 0
Third Settlement	55 0 0

PHTHISIS

Dr. Banerjee's New Specific

SANOTROPIN

Shows Surprising effects in 2 weeks. *Early cases made fit for work in 3 months.* Meat Diet essential. Price 7/8 for fortnight. Apply with 8 annas stamps.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O. (Retd.) Deoghar (S.P.)

Tel. Ad. 'Hilloway, DEOGHAR'

Awarded Gold Medals in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Vridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

¼ lb.As.13, 1 lb.Rs.1-8, 1½ lb.Rs.2-8

USP

BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES

Raval & Co.

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1929.

The Fly In The Ointment

—:o:—

The Corona Club in London gives every year a banquet to present and past officers of the Colonial Services. Presiding at this year's function, which was held just before the general election, Mr. Amery regretted the absence of Sir Samuel Wilson at the festive board and observed: "Even Sammy Wilson's genial countenance cannot shine in two hemispheres at the same moment, and at this moment it is benignly radiating in East Africa, diffusing the cool light of refreshing common sense and abating such heat of controversy as the Hilton-Young Report may have generated." So far as Indians in East African territories are concerned, after the tour of investigations of the Colonial Office delegate, there could be no possibility of the "benignly radiating" geniality of his countenance being reflected in their faces but it is evident that the Whites setlers have been able to go about fully reflecting this geniality on their countenances. Sir Samuel Wilson in announcing that there could be no question of re-opening the case for a common electoral roll, on which the Indians insisted, pleased Lord Delamere and his friends exceedingly. Mr. Amery's previous assurance in the House of Commons that the White men in Africa must be allowed a continuance of their position of "trust and responsibility" for the Native races emboldened them in their demand for an autonomous administration in which they could become the permanent overlords of East African territories.

Mr. Amery told the gathering at the Corona Club why Sir Samuel Wilson had been deputed to East Africa. He said: "Sir Samuel Wilson has gone out to listen, to learn, mark and inwardly digest—to find out what is workable and what is acceptable, and to bring back a report which may form the basis of action of a Government and a Parliament in a few months' time." Reading between the lines in the Press interview Mr. Kunzru gave on his arrival in Bombay on Saturday after an exhaustive tour of investigation in the Indian position in East Africa, one can have a fairly accurate idea of what the Wilson report will be. Mr. Kunzru paid a well-deserved tribute to the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri for creating an atmosphere "in which it is possible to discuss questions which have divided Europeans and Indians in the past, in a less contentious spirit," but Indians cannot shut their eyes to the distressing and humiliating fact that the European settlers are precious little concerned about the creation of this atmosphere. Their only concern is that the new Government in Britain, with its known views on East African political development and the rights and privilege of "other immigrant races" in that country, may spoil their chances, dash their hopes and impress upon them the need for being reasonable. Their hope is that British Labour although in office again cannot afford, for want of an absolute majority, to ignore the wishes of the vested interests with their large number of representatives in Tory and Liberal ranks, and that the small but influential group of Liberal Imperialists will threaten to wreck any legislation not in conformity with the Hilton-Young Report.

The pivotal point of that report is the creation of a non-official European majority in the Kenya Legislature. If Indians are living to-day on the charity of the Whites in Kenya, as Mr. Kunzru noticed, their position in that land will become still more humiliating if this recommendation is accepted by Parliament. The menace to their economic and political status is already great. The public revenues in Kenya remain practically the White man's preserve. Ridiculously little is spent from these revenues on the medical and educational needs of the Indian community. The superior posts in the public services remain denied to them. Assaults have been recently made on their municipal representation by the Kenya Government's acceptance of the Feetham Committee's recommendations. To the European settler the Indian is the fly in the ointment. We have no doubt that Mr. Sastri will explain at Poona to Lord Irwin in detail the humiliating conditions under which the Indian community in Kenya lives and one may hope the joint author of the Wood-Winterton agreement will consider it his duty to throw in the weight of his influence on behalf of the Indians during his sojourn in England when he will be in personal touch with the new British Government. Meanwhile, we suggest that the Indian leaders in Kenya should seek the earliest opportunity of sending a strong deputation to London to wait upon the new Colonial Secretary and put before him their case effectively. They can depend upon the unstinted support of their countrymen here, and we hope of the Government of India, in their arduous constitutional fight.

Women's Education.

—:o:—

Should the education of Indian girls differ from that of boys? If so, to what extent and in what way? These were mainly the questions, much easier put than answered, that were discussed by Prof. A. B Dhruva in his Convocation address to the graduates of the Indian Women's University. That these are not mere academic questions but live practical ones is evidenced by, among other things, a resolution to be shortly considered by the Senate of this very University, seeking to formulate clearly the principles of discriminating the courses of studies fit for women from those known to be fit for men. That education must be a preparation of life is a truism. It follows that since the spheres of life of men and women substantially differ, their preparatory education should appreciably differ. But how and to what extent? These are not easy questions to answer. So far as the professional courses are concerned, the principles of discrimination are easy. But when cultural courses are to be formulated, how should they differ for the two sexes? We do not think that the question is satisfactorily answered, even if it is systematically discussed.

It is somewhat arbitrarily opined by some educationists that subjects like Algebra, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry are not so suitable for girls as for boys. But we are not aware of any rational principle behind the discrimination. We think that these subjects have as much cultural value for girls as for boys. If one doubts the necessity of a classical language for each and every girl, one may also doubt its necessity for each and every boy. We mention these points only to show the need for a systematic discussion not only of the question how far girls' curricula should differ from boys' but also the larger question whether our curricula for boys and girls are really a preparation for life. Prof. Dhruva laid down two sound principles clearly that in India, where girls are married early, the time required for completing girl's education should be economised and that on the ground of economy and others the medium of instruction for girls must be the mother tongue. It may be added that in a poor country like India where men need to begin professional life early, the time required for boys' education also may be economised and that on every imaginable ground the mother tongue is the ideal medium of instruction as much for boys as for girls.

Mountain of a Molehill.

—:o:—

In searing headlines the "Times of India" in its Monday's issue attempts to persuade its readers that there was a "serious Hindu-Mahomedan riot at Calcutta". In a large-lettered introduction to its account of the communal squabbles which took place last week at places so far apart as Calcutta and Nanded in the Nizam's Dominions the paper tries to convey the impression that all-India is seething with communal violence. But the messages upon which it has to depend to decorate its "story", themselves give the lie to this preposterous and pernicious essay in misrepresentation. The rioting at Calcutta was due to a "trivial" cause. The police were able to chase away the needlessly excited crowds promptly. At Nanded a party of Muslim women was stoned by some Bhils at a lonely point, but the "Times of India" would dearly like to magnify this dacoit adventure into a grave Hindu-Muslim skirmish. Such notorious misrepresentation of the generally-friendly feelings between the two great sister communities in India provides grist, of course, to die-hard mills in England, but we would ask our contemporary whether it is not ashamed to continue its Mephistophelean career as the author of this criminal exaggeration.

The Two Tributes

—:o:—

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a missionary exhibition, paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest Indian the country had ever produced. Seven years ago when he was the Premier he paid a different kind of tribute to Mahatmaji, when he let him be clapped into a prison cell. But then the world has its Pilates as well as Christs and posterity will have its own verdict on them. Mr. Lloyd George is inaccurate in assuming that Indians started comparing Mahatmaji with Christ. The comparison was first made by an eminent American. Christian and Indian have been catholic enough to appreciate it. But it is only the narrow-minded that would mistake such appreciation for India's changed views of Christianity or any leanings towards it.

Laborious Progress

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The Nanking Government continues to make sure but laborious progress in achieving the ideal of a China "one and indivisible". Its difficulties are many and not the least amongst them is the danger from the North. After the successful "drive" of the Kuomintang generals into Peking and the adhesion of the son of the late Mukden war-lord, Chang-tso-lin, to the Kuomin-tang the Republican Government in the South felt confident that under the hegemony of Nanking they would be able to surmount the interruption in their task of unifying the country, from Japanese ambitions in Manchuria and the desire of the Soviet not to lose its premier influential position in the northern portions of Chinese territory. Last week there were rumours that relations there between the Soviet and the Chinese authorities had become so strained that a recourse to arms was inevitable. But subsequent news proved the falsity of these rumours. What Chinese Nationalism dislikes and fears most is the infiltration of Soviet emissaries into Manchuria. It suspects that their object is to undermine the authority of the Kuomin-tang. It suspects also that if this authority is weakened, Japan will not be sorry to find that it is weakened and will begin again its work of steady economic penetration of Manchuria. In the South the Nanking Government has scored a success in defeating the rebellious Kwangsu generals and in checking the separatist activities of the Christian General Feng. In the North it has avoided a break with the Soviet. It should be possible for Chiang Kai-shek and his Cabinet at Nanking to come to an understanding with the Soviet, and there are indications that they will succeed.

CALL A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

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AN APPEAL TO THE PRINCES AND THE VICEROY

(BY CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR, EDITOR, "NAVA GUJARAT," BARODA.)

The Indian Princes and the Chief Ministers of certain States are meeting in Bombay to consider the Report of the Butler Committee and to interview the Viceroy, who is going to England on a political mission. It is also said that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the President of the second sessions of the Indian States Peoples' Conference, intends to interview the Viceroy, if permitted to do so, and lay before him the case of the people of the Indian States.

As a subject of an important Indian State like Baroda and editor of "the Nava Gujarat" I have had many opportunities of studying the problems of Indian States and have contributed articles on the same in "Foreign Affairs," the "Modern Review", the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Sanj Vartman", etc., which attracted attention at the time, and hence I am encouraged to address a few words to the Princes and the Viceroy.

THE NET.

Our Princes are the descendants of valiant Princes who shed their blood in the defence of their country, and it is really humiliating to see their present abject condition. As remnants of a once independent India, their territories excite the sympathy and pity of those very British Indian leaders, whom the Princes distrust so much and it is a sad commentary on their present mental attitude that the Princes should prefer the absolute autocracy of the Viceroy to the modified autocracy of the Indianised Governor-General-in-Council. Enlightened States like Baroda, Travancore, Mysore and Cochin did not brief Sir Leslie Scott and it is presumed that they are not parties to the scheme of dividing India into British and Indian India as proposed by the Butler Committee. But the rest of the Princes have fallen into the net spread by far-seeing imperialists and contended that as they have direct relations with the Crown, the Government of India of the future commonwealth of British India should not be made the successors of the present Government of India as the Paramount Power, without their consent. The Butler Committee seems to have accepted the contention and recommended that the Governor-General-in-Council should be divested of his present powers over the Indian States and that the Viceroy be made the autocratic suzerain of the Indian Princes as the visible symbol of the paramountcy of the Crown. The result will be that even if Dominion Status be granted to British India, the British Government will have to stay in India with the Army, the Navy and the Air Force as the Paramount Power to protect the Indian States from external foes and internal commotion. It will also have to protect them from the encroachments of the Dominion Government of British India. Thus there will be a truncated form of Dominion Government for British India with a pistol at its throat. In disputes between the Dominion Government and the Indian States, the British Government will again be the supreme arbiter and the Indian Dominion Government will be reduced to the position of an Indian State with internal autonomy but practically no external authority. India cannot rise to its full stature as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations, simply because most of our Princes have not the imagination and patriotism to have a strong united India.

LABOUR PARTY'S POLICY.

On the other hand, it is a relief to find from the message of Lord Olivier, the ex-Secretary of State for India, to the Peoples' Conference, that the Labour Party stands for a closer constitutional union of the Indian States with British India, if the people and the Princes would agree to it. The people have already declared their will in the recent sessions of their Conference that they are for a closer constitutional union with British India and want the States to be members of the Federated Commonwealth of India. I appeal to the Princes to ponder over their unpatriotic stand and heed the advice of an ex-Dewan like Sir Vishweshwaraiya, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastriar, P.C., Mahatma Gandhi and the eminent authors of the Nehru Report, call a round table conference of representative British Indian leaders, Indian States Peoples All-India leaders and representative Indian Princes or their Prime Ministers and evolve a scheme of a Federal Commonwealth of India including the Indian States as equal partners in the Federal Union.

FELLOW THE KING'S EXAMPLE.

This consummation can only be reached if the necessity for intervention by the Paramount Power can be done away with. The necessity for intervention arises out of the responsibility of the Paramount Power to see that there is good Government in Indian States and that the imperial interests do not suffer from any misrule, maladministration or seditious activities of the Indian Princes or their administrations. As mentioned by the Butler Committee, the Paramount Power is bound to suggest measures of reforms to meet popular demands. These and similar duties of the Paramount Power can very easily be done away with, if our Princes only consent to their conversion into constitutional monarchs like their illustrious suzerain. Lord the King-Emperor George V, for whom they have the highest reverence. The most popular Royal House in the world is that of the House of Windsor, and perhaps, it is the only monarchy in the world that evokes so much love and affection among all classes of people whether British or non-British. Imitation is the highest form of flattery, and nothing will please our Beloved King-Emperor so much as the voluntary conversion of his feudatory Indian Princes into constitutional monarchs like himself. The Princes have only to agree to reign as constitutional monarchs and govern with the help of parliamentary institutions, and the fear of intervention will be gone for ever. By their entry into the Federal Union of India, they will be equal partners like the British Indian Provinces, and the stigma of inferiority and the relation of suzerain and feudatory will be gone for ever. The status of the Indian States and the Princes will be raised to an equality with the British Indian Provinces and their constitutional Governors and will be saved all the indignities, humiliations, pinpricks and sense of submission and inferiority which is their lot to-day in most cases. It is not better to rise to a status of equality with British Indian Provinces and be an integral part of Federated India? The Federal Government will have no greater power of intervention than what it will enjoy with respect to the British Indian Provinces, and the inclusion of Indian States in the union will bring about the organic unity of India. As the Butler Committee says, the reforms suggested by our Viceroy Lord Irwin are the minimum that ought to be strictly carried out in the spirit and in the letter, and the

Continued on page 8.

Notes of the Day.

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Repairing the Damage.

The MacDonald Government is evidently determined to lose no time in repairing the damage to British prestige in international affairs caused by the bigoted attitude of the Baldwin Government towards the Soviet and its continuous pandering to French prejudices in the conduct of its foreign policy. This desire to please France on the part of Sir Austen Chamberlain had at last received a rebuke even from the Tory Press which indulged in blunt comments on the "folly at the Foreign Office". The larger question of securing renewed respect for British policy will be tackled by Mr. MacDonald at Geneva, but he is taking immediately the welcome step of resuming direct diplomatic relations between the British and Soviet Governments. The "Daily Herald" significantly points out that there is no question of recognising the Soviet Government. The recognition was already accorded by Britain in 1924. The only question is of restoring and regularising the relations which were interrupted suddenly and foolishly by the Baldwin Government after the Arcos said.

Fight the System.

The "Leader", the Liberal organ of Allahabad, gently suggests that Lord Irwin might as well not return from his visit to England, as his regime has been even by now a sufficiently "bungling and wooden" one. The bungling is enough in all conscience, but the trouble in India is far more with the system than with individuals. So long as that system is suffered to continue, there would be little to choose between an Irwin and a Reading. The proudest Viceroy will bend to the bureaucracy. And the latter is not to be exorcised with words. However, the "Leader's" suggestion and the arguments in support of it are of interest as suggesting the present temper of at least a section of the Liberals. The Liberals as a body have not yet argued out the case for and against the boycott of foreign cloth. Probably they prefer letting things drift to passing big resolutions and then sleeping over them. As for the Viceroy, one may take it, he will return. Whether as a wiser man or not will depend far more on Indians than on himself or Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

A Second Regime?

Quite a contrary suggestion is made by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, who, with the usual ignorance of the Indian situation, says that Lord Irwin should have a further term as Viceroy as "his conspicuous ability" has "deeply impressed the Indian mind". While we have said that not much depends upon individuals who come and go as Viceroys, we would certainly draw the line against a second regime of Lord Irwin—except as the Governor-General of a self-governing India. As regards "conspicuous ability", etc., such encomiums have been lavished before on every Viceroy and Governor, not excluding Lord Sydenham, and will be lavished on the Viceroys and Governors yet to come. However, if the old regime is to continue, we do not think Lord Irwin would care for a further term of office.

Gratitude for Hospitality.

One good turn serves another. The All-India Congress Committee has received information that two educational institutions of Munich, Germany, have arranged, as a token of gratitude for the hospitality extended to visitors from Munich to Indian Universities, that during the academic year 1929-30 three scholarships shall be awarded to three Indian students to enable them to continue post-graduate studies at the University of Munich and the local Higher Technical School. The scholarships will be one for Medicine, one for Engineering and the third for either applied Chemistry or Physics and will take the form of free rooms in the Students' House and Board. The scholarships will no doubt be much appreciated by Indians and in particular by aspiring students who lack adequate facilities for advanced instruction in their own country and on whom frivolous restrictions are put in countries like England.

A Thought for the Day.

"Our share of night to bear, our share of morning,
Our blanks in bliss to fill, our blank in scorning.
Here a star, and there a star, some lose their way.
Here a mist, and there a mist, afterwards—day."

EMILY DICKINSON.

GENERAL W. BRAMWELL OOTH

AN APPRECIATION

(BY DAYASAGAR.)

General William Bramwell Booth, eldest son of the Founder of the Salvation Army. Born at Halifax, England, March 8, 1856; educated at the City of London School; commenced public work at twelve years of age; became an Officer of the Salvation Army in 1874; appointed Chief of the Staff in 1880, which position he held until the death of the Founder, in 1912. Married to Captain Florence Soper in 1882. Author of 'Books that Bless,' 'Servants of All,' 'Social Reparation,' 'On the Banks of the River,' 'Bible Battle-Axes,' 'Our Master,' 'Life and Religion,' 'Talks with Officers,' 'General Booth's Journal,' 'Echoes and Memories,' and much else not issued in book form.

In 1885 Mr. Bramwell Booth took part, with the late W T Stead, in a campaign to combat certain social evils then shamelessly carried on in the United Kingdom. In connexion with the famous 'Maiden Tribute' agitation he was charged before the Court, but acquitted. It was in a large measure due to this campaign that the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885 was put upon the Statute Book.

LOVE OF WORK.

In 1924 the General completed fifty years in the service of the Army. In some autobiographical notes he writes: 'Looking Back, I am impressed with the immense advantage it has been to me that from first to last I have had to work hard. I have worked because I have loved work and not merely because I had to. Not because I had any particular *theory* of the value of hard work. That came later. For one thing, hard work has been an immense help to me in regard to my health ..... But for my work I might have settled down as an invalid. If I had, I should have remained one. Instead of that, I worked hard, and in every measure worked my way out of invalidism to health.

The General, in addition to his heavy administrative responsibilities at the International Headquarters, from which he controlled the work of the Army the world over, was engaged almost continuously on evangelistic campaigns. Frequently abroad, he has visited almost every country in which the Army is at work on the Continent, also the United States, Canada, India, Ceylon, Australia, and New Zealand. Such visits, besides embracing public engagements, and Councils with Officers and Soldiers, invariably include Conferences with the Leaders in such countries, at which are taken important decisions affecting Salvation Army progress and development.

THE CHRISTIANIA MANIFESTO.

Taking such a large share as he ever has done in the organization and directly administrative work of the Army, it is slightly difficult to single out any one aspect of the General's responsibilities for particular mention. Much might be set down here concerning the pressing demands made upon him in financial management, notwithstanding the able assistance he received from keen experts with whom he is surrounded. The General was in a large measure, personally responsible for the development of the Army's system of the training of its Officers, also for the aggressive enterprise carried on by the Army on behalf of Young People.

The General gave close personal attention—particularly in recent years—to the development of the Missionary Operations of the Army. Just before the outbreak of the war he issued from Christiania a Missionary Manifesto to the whole Salvation Army which included a Scheme for the despatch of one thousand additional Officers into the Foreign Field—principally for the East.

All of the General and Mrs. Booth's children are Officers in the ranks of the Salvation Army. Captain Miriam died on December 7, 1917.

MRS. BRAMWELL BOOTH.

Mrs. Bramwell Booth, wife of the General, daughter of the late Dr. Soper, of Plymouth.

In October, 1882, after serving for some time as a Field Officer in France, she married Mr. Bramwell Booth, and two years later, on on the inauguration of the Women's Social Work, was placed in charge. That position she retained until the death of General William Booth. Mrs. Booth holds a distinguished record in the Army Organization. For many years she has exercised a potent influence in her work amongst women and children. She commenced this under modest conditions, in a tiny house, and with two or three cases. Since that time this labour of love has increased to such an extent that Industrial Institutions, Homes for Women and Children, and Hospitals have been added by degrees, so that to-day this peculiar and oftentimes heart-rending work of mercy is the largest conducted by any organization.

Mrs. Booth has been accredited by Government Departments and Royal Commissions as an expert on many matters connected with Social Reform; and, by means of evidence before such Commissions, by lectures before intellectual and representative bodies and by articles in the Press, has evinced knowledge and understanding of some of the most difficult problems set before civilized countries. Some of these challenging questions are treated with much skill and insight in 'Mothers and the Empire,' written by Mrs. Booth. Other volumes from her pen are 'Powers of Salvation Army Officers', and 'Friendship with Jesus' and 'Likeness to God.'

In 1914 Mrs. Booth was received in audience by the Queen of Holland. She has visited the Continent on many occasions, and in 1911, during a North Europeans Congress, established a notable precedent by occupying the Cathedral pulpit in Bergen, a proceeding which needed the sanction of Parliament. Mrs. Booth has also visited the American Continent, and frequently conducts campaigns in the United Kingdom. Speaking on one occasion the General paid the following graceful tribute to his wife: 'My mother gave the direction to my life, and my father the impulse. My wife happily combines both.''

Mrs. Booth was, till 1925, for six years responsible for the Evangelistic work of the Army in the United Kingdom. She is charged with particular responsibility for the Training Work of the Army throughout the world. Mrs. Booth is a Justice of Peace for the London district, and is also one of the Visiting Justices for Prisons for the County of London.

FOUGHT A GOOD FIGHT.

General Bramwell Booth has laid down his sword. All admit he has fought a good fight. He had a passion for improving the lot of the poor, but like his father, he believed all genuine improvement must begin with a change in heart. He constantly taught the desirability and possibility of being delivered from sin. He led many hundreds, if not thousands, into a high spiritual experience. His activities were systematic and incessant.

He thought nothing of leading a meeting for three successive hours in order that he might have the satisfaction of seeing large numbers of all ages confess their wrong doings, so far as possible make up for the wrong they had done, seek and find the forgiveness of sin and by faith enter into an experience of victory over it. He could pity, he could love and he could be stern. He could reason, plead and also command. Salvationists the world over testify to the blessing and help they have received from his personal ministrations. At last his poor body gave way. He became infirm and then seriously ill, and the leadership he had practised with such wonderful success, had to be placed in more capable hands. Those were the hands of a true friend and brother known, respected and trusted the whole world over—General Edward Higgins.

On Sunday, June 23, a touching funeral service was held in the Albert Hall London, followed by the funeral service in Abney Park Cemetery the Monday following with full Army honours. On Sunday, June 30, memorial meetings will be held in almost every country of the globe. His friends have neither been disloval nor deserted him. He taught his soldiers to follow principles rather than personalities. We ask you to do them the favour of giving them credit for doing so. Meantime, the Army marches forward. Our hearts go out in deep sympathy to Mrs. General Booth, her family, his sisters and other relatives at this time of bereavement.

RIOTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Bombay Riots Inquiry Comm ittee has commenced work at the Secretariat from Monday morning. Left to right: Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. P. E. Percival (Chairman) and Dewan Bahadur K. M. Javeri. Mr. D. J. Macdonald (Secretary) is standing at the back.

"GOVERNMENT BY INTERMIDATION"

(Continued from page 1.)

all the blame of the fight on the strikers.

WHAT ARE FACTORY COMMITTEES.

Mr. Nariman pointed out one instance at the time of the last strike when the Union leaders tried to negotiate with the millowners the latter declared that they did not want to deal with outsiders. Even after the Joint Strike Committee was appointed in which there were men like Mr. Joshi, this body was declared to be an outside one. The Union was now seeking to have Factory Committees inside the mills not to interfere with the management but simply to look into the grievances and represent those to the authorities according to the rules and regulations of the Act. Mr. Nariman failed to understand why if the mill-owners did not want outside interference they should not concede these Committees inside these mills.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman thought that the cause of the whole trouble as pointed out by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola to the Governor lay in the fact that the millowners had been absolutely apathetic towards the condition of workmen upon whose labour they lived. The workers had lost all the confidence in the employers and were in desperation driven to seek outside help. Further neglect on the part of the millowners he was afraid, would bring out an atmosphere which the capitalists were now imagining had been brought about.

REPRESSION NO REMEDY.

Concluding Mr. Nariman said repression was not the remedy to stop the present strike. Mr. Nariman was sure that the proposed Ordinance was only the thin end of the wedge. Taking advantage of the situation the Government were strengthening their own hands. The people must resist and oppose such measures being passed because Government on a future occasion would not hesitate to use the same to put down the legitimate political activities.

TURN DOWN PANICKY MEASURES.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas moved the following resolution: "This meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League without going into the merits of the dispute, protests on principle against the proposed repressive measures as detrimental to public interests and resulting in stifling legitimate and peaceful public activities and calls upon the representatives of the Council to oppose them."

The mover said that the millowners had failed to adduce cogent evidence to prove that there was intimidation on so wide a scale as to need an ordinance to be passed to make the offence conginzable. He thought the ordinary law was enough to bring to book offences of intimidation and that it was dangerous to arm the police with more powers. "In the case of a dispute of this nature, it is the duty of Government to throw their weight with the oppressed and the poor and not bring the whole force of their machinery in favour of the powerful and rich," he concluded.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri said that there could be no two opinions that the proposed repressive measures must be resisted by all good citizens for various reasons. Firstly these measures were repressive secondly there were some which were tried to be hoisted upon them by extra-legal methods like ordinance, and some were sought to be hoisted upon them through the Legislative Council assuming that these will pass through the Council. But the most important reason why these measures ought to be resisted was that these formed only a part of an organised and deliberate policy of repression, which had begun, the fresh instalment of which was now commenced and the limits of which were not yet in sight. Proceeding he strongly criticised the desire of the Government to make intimidation a cognizable offence. Once Government were seized with panic, he said, they might use their powers to dangerous lengths. He then went on to justify that picketing was one of the healthiest means of propaganda and declaring this illegal would be dangerous to the national cause.

Messrs. Nabiullah, Kanji Master and Narayanrao Kulkarni also strongly condemned the repressive measures.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

60TH DAY OF STRIKE

MORE WORKERS RESUME WORK

Monday marked the sixtieth day of the mill strike, but there are no hopeful signs of an amicable settlement. On the other hand, the relations between the mill-owners and the striker are getting more strained day by day.

The Girni Kamdar Union, in a hand bill issued on Monday exhorted the strikers to fight the battle against the mill-owner's more vigorously than ever before, and not to be cowed down by repressive measures proposed to be introduced by the Government. About 10,000 strikers were given doles of grain at Tardeo, Sewree, Lal Bag, Naigaum Road and Fergusson Road. The Volunteers also vere as keen and enthusiatic as ever is persuading the men not to go to work in spite of heavy rains in the morning. Although one volunteer was stoned near a mill, he stuck to his post.

Five more mills were closed down on Monday owing to want of men, all belonging to the Currimbhoy group, viz.:—Pearl, Premier, Currimbhoy, Mohmedbhoy and Cresecent. The Finlay Mill which was closed down on Saturday for want of men was opened on Monday, and worked with a large number of men drafted from the Gold Mohur Mill belonging to the same management.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT

BOMBAY, June 24.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association write:—

"A further improvement has taken place to-day. Two more mills have restarted work and the attendance is 79,624."

MR. GINWALA ON THE STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Ginwalla has of late been airing his views on the present strike. From the extracts sent herewith it will be seen that Mr. Ginwalla does not evidently make a fetish of consistency.—Yours, etc.,

B.

Bombay, June 24.

MR. GINWALLA'S TWO VOICES

As regards the 6,000 men of the Wadia Group, 'it was entirely wrong on the part of Sir Ness Wadia to' have dismissed them, pending the settlement of the dispute. No Trade Unionist can allow 6,000 men to be dismissed at the sweet will of the employer. In my opinion, the wrong must be righted and the 6,000 men should be reinstated.

("Indian Daily Mail" d|20-6-29).

At a meeting of the "Moderate" section of labour leaders held on 28-4-29 at Madanpura, Mr. Ginwalla strongly criticised the action of the Girni Kamgar Union on having forced a strike on the millhands. He said he has spoken to Sir Ness Wadia as well as to the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union, and his study of the question had convinced him that the agents of the Spring, Century and Textile Mills (Wadia Group) 'were not unreasonable in their attitude.'

("Times of India" d| 29-4-29).

The Millowners' Association are now trying to turn away public attention from the 'main issues'.

1. Collection of Union subscriptions in the mills premises,
2. Recognition of Mill Committees,
3. Victimisation.

("Indian Daily Mail" d|20-6-29).

As regards the other questions viz. collection of subscriptions etc., recognition of mill committees, victimisation, these are minor issues. ("Indian Daily Mail" d|30-4-29).

(Continued From Column 7.)

Nehru Report that was responsible for Hindu-Muslim tension. Before this report came in the field Hindus and Muslims were one and lived in peace. The witness suggested that the Police force in Bombay was not sufficient.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday 11-30 a.m.

EDUCATION THE ONLY REMEDY

Mr. Clayton on Bombay Riots

USE OF GAS AND FIRE-HOSE INEFFECTIVE

Enquiry Committee in Sessions

The Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in connection with the recent riots in the City of Bombay, commenced its enquiry on Monday morning at the Committee room of the Secretariat, Bombay, Mr. P. E. Percival presiding.

The Committtee consists of following members:—

Mr. P. E. Percival (Chairman). Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Javeri and Mr. Mirza Ali Mhohamad Khan.

Mr. D. J. MacDonald acts as Secretary to the Committee.

The terms of reference are as follows:—

"To enquire into the recent disturbances in Bombay, their causes and origin, and the cause which they took and the measures adopted by the Government to suppress them, and to make recommendations."

"Further to enquire into the causes and origins of the disturbances which occurred towards the end of April and early in May and the measures taken to deal with them, and with the excitement due to the general mill strike which began in April, 1929, but without reference to the merits of the strike in its aspect as a labour dispute and to make recommendations."

MR. CLAYTON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, ex-Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, was the first witness examined by the Committee. The witness had previously submitted a lengthy written statement in reply to the Committee's questionnaire. Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Clayton stated that he had got experience of the City for over nine and a half years. He was, no doubt, in touch with the feelings of Hindus and Muslims in Bombay but his experience of the recent times was that these feelings were of a shifting nature. They were changing very rapidly with the advance of time. The riots, no doubt, came as a surprise because in Bombay they prided themselves on the fact that communal relations here were quite happy.

Dealing with the prime cause of such riots, the witness observed that political leaders in the country were unfortunately in the habit of making a capital out of communal bickerings between Hindus and Muslims. This had its repercussions in places where the relations between the two communities were strained. This applied to the riots in Bombay also. The witness then pointed out the difference between the riots in 1921 and those of this year. In 1921, he said, there was a combination of Hindus and Muslims against Europeans and Parsis, but in the recent riots the only persons assaulted were Hindus and Muslims. In the opinion of the witness, the spread of education was the only remedy to put a stop to communal disturbances. It was common experience that riots took place among people who were not educated.

USE OF FIRE-HOSES VALUELESS

It was true, the witness observed, that inflammatory speeches made by political leaders were, in a way, responsible for communal tension but nobody would suggest that it was possible to prevent these speeches. Even in England strong language was used in speeches involving political controversies. The only thing why riots did not occur in England was that there was a higher standard of education. The witness then discussed the advisability of using fire-hoses to dispense rowdy mobs gathered in the streets. He did not think that this would be an effective remedy in India where people did not, in the least, mind getting wet. In hot season, they would even welcome a shower of cold bath. He knew that it was possible as it had been in Europe to use hose for disturbing unruly crowds but his submission was that this was not an efficient remedy. The mobs of rioters were again different from ordinary mobs of unruly people. There were also technical difficulties in using the fire-hoses. To open a hose a man had to come very near the mob of rioters. It was not always safe to do so. His conclusion, therefore, was that in dealing with the disorders in Bombay, fire-hose was entirely useless.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness gave his opinion that the use of gas for dispensing riotous crowds would be an impossibility. Answering another question, he observed that in Bombay prior to the outbreak of recent riots, the feelings between Hindus and Muslims were very much better than in other places.

Mr Mirza: It has been alleged by some that Hindus have started doing gymnastics by way of propaganda to counteract the Muslims. Is there any truth in this allegation?

The witness: It has been urged on behalf of Hindus that these gymnastics are necessary for their community.

Replying to Mr. Javeri the witness complained that there had been a tendency on the part of the local magistrates to discourage cases of loitering in the streets. This was an indirect encouragement to bad characters.

DR. MAHESHERI'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. P. H. Mahesheri, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who was examined next by the Committee, stated in his oral evidence that he had practical experience of the recent riots. He then narrated how the riots began. The witness was of opinion that a few Pathans started the riots by raiding the shops and assaulting pedestrians. These assaults in the beginning were unprovoked. Asked why even the volunteers of the Peace Committee were assaulted, the witness told the Committee that the Peace Committee's volunteers after they had been invested with distinctive badges, were able to pacify the infuriated mobs. In the absence of these badges as was the case on the first day these volunteers began to work, many people were not in a position to recognize these volunteers and this was the reason why some of these volunteers were assaulted on the first day. The witness further observed that some of the newspapers were also responsible for the incidence of the riots. He advocated the adoption of a very strict policy in regard to the spreading of false and panicky reports calculated to foment communal dissension.

Replying to Mr. Javeri, the witness complained that police did not act impartially in taking away "Lathies" from the wayfarers. His experience was that police took away lathies from Hindus wherever they were found while the Pathans were allowed to carry them on the plea of self-protection. The witness advocated the use of fire-hose to disperse mobs. He was against the use of gas.

CIVIC GUARDS.

Dr. Mahesheri suggested the organisation of a body called "Civic Guards." These guards, he said, should be chosen from different communities and a register of these should be kept in the Municipal Commissioner's office.

Prof. S. M. Eusoof, Editor "Muslim Herald," in his oral examination attributed these communal riots to what he called a very strong feeling among the Muslim public against the Nehru Report. He admitted that the Arya Samaj movement had nothing to do with these riots. Also the inflammatory speeches made by the leaders of both the communities, he added, were responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs.

The witness then made the novel suggestion of curtailing the powers of the Trade Unions, because, he argued, whenever a strike broke out there was a danger of public safety being disturbed owing to inflammatory speeches made by the strike leaders. Again and again, the witness reiterated his belief that it was

(Continued in column 5).

CULTIVATE SPIRIT OF REVERENCE

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PROVE YOURSELF WORTHY OF YOUR COUNTRY

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD INAUGURATED AT POONA

The following are extracts from the inaugural address delivered by Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, at the inauguration of Students' Brotherhood, Poona, on Sunday last:—

"You have just now heard the statement read by the Secretary stating in clear terms the Aims and Objects of the Students' Brotherhood, Poona, which is to be inaugurated to-day. The Students' Brotherhood of Bombay was started more than 35 years ago by Prof. N. C. Walinker who, to use the words of the late Rev. Dr Scott, "is a distinguished student, a skilful teacher and an active Organiser, a winning and inspiring friend." He is still at Hyderabad but I am sorry to say that his health has entirely failed. He was my teacher at the Wilson High School when I was in the VII Standard. We have been life-long friends, and it would interest you to learn how he got the idea of founding the Students' Brotherhood of Bombay. He told me that he got the idea from Robert Elsmere by Mrs. Humphreyward. The novel ends of the formation of "the Brotherhood" by Robert Elsmere. Hence the name the "Students" Brotherhood." The aims of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood may briefly be stated as follows:—(1) To encourage the habit of study, (2) To uphold the ideal of Brotherhood (3) To urge the pursuit of the higher life and (4) To insist upon social service as the path to the higher life.

The Bombay Institution prospered and in 1911 the Poona Students' Brotherhood was established. From its rectrds for 1915-16 I find that Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar was the President, Mr. H. A. Wadya was the Vice-President and one of the Patrons of the Brotherhood and Prof. V. K. Joag was one of the ordinary members of the Managing Committee. That Institution, however, went into abeyance some years ago. We shall not inquire into the causes which led to the former Poona Students' Brotherhood ceasing to exist but it is a healthy sign that the work of the Brotherhood is to be revived upon lines just now read out to you in the statement.

AIMS OF BROTHERHOOD.

May I refer to some of the aims of your Brotherhood? Take Social Service. In this connection there is a vast field for work before you. The idea of service connotes self-sacrifice and it is only through service that you can learn to govern. Amongst the Hindus there is the problem of depressed classes which fortunately does not exist in Islam. Their up-lift and the uplift of the Backward Classes is closely connected with the advancement of the land.

There is another problem however the solution of which is of the greatest importance, namely, the problem of the Hindu-Muslim Unity. It is the duty of every one of us, be Hindu or Muslim, to do his utmost to bring about this Unity without which the country cannot advance and India cannot be a Nation. I was educated at the Wilson College where more than 70 per cent. of the students were Hindus. The problem did not exist in those days. It is unfortunately during the last few years that the communalism has taken hold and fast threaten to sap national and political life. If India is to be a democracy and is to attain dominion status as, it is hoped, will soon be the case, then it is for the majority to realise its responsibility and learn to exercise their power with care and fairness to all. Remove this canker of communalism and learn to place the interests of your country higher than the interests of your community and, "a fortiora" of yourselves. We, that is, Hindus and Muslims, have lived together in this fair land of ours for centuries. We have been at peace with each other. We have formed friendships. In the reign of the Great Akbar the Rajput Princes were the main stay of his army and even to-day we find the refined and scholarly Maharaja Kisen Prasad as the President of Council of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and a Muslim—Mr. Mirza Ismail—as the Diwan of Mysore. But these two instances cannot make us shut our eyes to the regrettable fact that there is tension between the two communities. I shall not pause to inquire into the causes. Suffice it to state the broad fact that hardly a day passes without the newspapers recording some friction between the two communities in some part of India. Communal riots are not rare. It is the duty of every Indian, Hindu or Muslim, to strive his utmost to remove this tension and bring about that amity of feeling which is so necessary for the peaceful and ordered advance of this great country.

CULTIVATE SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

Cultivate the spirit of service and learn to find your happiness in the happiness of others. Service connotes unselfishness.

I would next refer to your Aim No. 4, namely "To inculcate among its members liberal views in politics, etc." Here I wish to speak to those who are students at Colleges. I am not against an intelligent interest being taken by students in the politics of our own land and of England with which country we are so closely connected. Indeed, it would be impossible for you not to have anything to do with politics, for the newspapers contain a record of political events as also of political speeches. What I wish to say is that while keeping yourself in touch with passing events and the political life of the country you should remember that the 4 years of your life at college are valuable years and are primarily intended to be a period of study, of preparation. It is your duty during these years, to lay by a store of knowledge which will be of use to you in the future. Learn to utilise every moment of your time and know its value. The opportunity for study you have to-day may never recur. The demands of service, the requirements of the family, the infirmity of old age may not and will not allow you to do even a portion of what you may desire and of what you may will. The important thing is to know the value of time.

NEED OF PROPER STUDY OF POLITICS.

The proper study of politics and an intelligent interest taken in the affairs of our country—what I may call sane politics—is necessary for it engenders patriotism. During the late war Oxford and Cambridge vied with each other in sending their young Graduates and under-Graduates to fight and die for their country. The feeling of patriotism was not confined to the Universities and Colleges only but was shared by the whole nation and the Dominions beyond the Seas. Defeat was unthinkable.

Cultivate a spirit of reverence such as distinguished Indian students of old when they sought instruction from the great teachers of the time.

"Let knowledge grow from more to more
But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before,
But vaster.

(Tennyson.)

Connected with reverence is the religious spirit. Each one of us finds his consolation in the truths of his religion. It is this religious spirit which tends to strengthen the moral fibre which is so necessary for the uplift of an individual.

Lastly remember that this great land of ours has the highest and noblest traditions. Let each one of us in his own humble way strive to prove himself worthy of the Motherland.

GO FORTH AND CARRY ON.

Now I have done. You start your work under good auspices to-day. Time alone will show what work you do, how you carry out the resolves made to-day. In ancient Greece the time for congratulating a warrior was not when he donned his armour but when after showing his prowess into the battle-field he doffed it. You have donned your armour to-day. You have placed before yourselves an ambitious programme of work to-day. May I express a hope that many Muslims will join you in your work. Go forth and carry on the work you have set before yourselves resolutely and the Great Allah prosper your work!

Bombay Chronicle

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SOME STRAY THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK

By Air Mail,
LONDON, June 7.

I dare not waste much ink on his pledge to cure unemployment. His pledges are as plentiful as hawthorn blossom in May—and as easily scattered to the winds. When Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister at the close of the war he was all but smothered in his own promises! Homes for Heroes and Halters for Kaisers—and Germany to pay for the war! Those homes have not been built. Our heroes are housed in slums, and the Kaiser lives very pleasantly in his palace at Doorn, while Britain pays for the war—pays in ruined industries and appalling unemployment. Can we trust this charlatan, this cheap-jack in politics to do now what he so callously refused to do then. Then he led a triumphant majority and could have passed any legislation he desired! Now he is the distrusted, unhonoured leader of a disgruntled disunited rump of a party. Never forget that when Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister in the hey-day of his power we had 2,000,000 unemployed!!

WINNIE'S WAY.

Lord Rosebery (says Mr. Winston Churchill) was a statesman who always set country before party. Winston himself improved on that philosophy: he has always set himself before either party or country. He is the World's C. O. H. C. J. Short for "Champion Observer of How the Cat Jumps".

WILLIE BROOKE'S MOTTO.

From the address of the Labour candidate in Dumbartonshire: "The glory of a nation is the splendour of its manhood, the goodness of its womanhood and the godliness of its Government."

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

It is stated that the inventor of the Saxophone died a poor man. Having heard a Saxophone, we rather incline to the view that he was lucky to die a natural death.

CRAIGIE AITCHISON ON THE CHILD IN WANT.

"A single child in want is a blot on our national life. In a great rich country like ours there is no excuse for it. It cannot be defended. The Labour Party is firmly resolved and pledged its most solemn word that this crime against the children of our people shall be brought finally and forever to an end."

MR. BEN TILLETT.

Mr. Ben Tillet, M.P., the Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council, who has been returned as Labour M.P., received the following telegram from Lord Melchett:—

"Although we differ in politics please accept my hearty congratulations on your return to Parliament. Our co-operation as joint Chairman permits me to congratulate you."

CALL A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

establishment of representative and responsible Government in the States are the "sine qua non" of their inclusion in the Federal Union.

For weal or woe, the lot of the Indian States and the Princes is cast with the rest of India, and every patriotic Indian Prince ought to further the ideal of a United Federal Commonwealth of India and inform the Viceroy of the willingness of the Princes to make their States original members of the Union. Will the Princes who are assembling in Bombay have the courage and patriotism to be true to their country and cast in their lot with British India and win practical independence for the whole country?

LORD IRWIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Viceroy Lord Irwin feels for the lot of the subjects of the Indian States as is evident from his circular letter of minimum reforms in Indian States to ensure good Government. I appeal to him to use his constitutional powers as the representative of the Crown for the strict enforcement of the minimum reforms that he has suggested including a fixed civil list and association of the people in the administration and the organisation of an independent imperial Audit Department to audit the accounts of the several States so that the Princes may not exceed their civil lists under various pretexts and debit the excess to different State Departments. I request the Viceroy not to accept the Butler Committee's proposal to divide India into British and Indian India, but to press upon the Princes the benefits of the constitutional Union of the States with British India. A united and strong federated India will be a source of strength to the Empire, while a divided India will be a source of weakness in a crisis. A well-contented and united India will not be a source of anxiety to the Government in England; on the other hand, the resources of the whole of India will be at the disposal of the Imperial Government in its hour of danger. It may pay to have an Indian Ulster like the Indian States for some times, but, in the long run it is better to have India one and indivisible in the best interest of the Empire. A divided India will be a drag upon the Empire in its hour of crisis, and no sane British statesman can view with equanimity a divided India. The existence of the little Czardoms in Indian States is reacting very malevolently on the several local Governments in India and the Government of India, and the return of British ex-Governors, ex-Viceroys and ex-Civil servants imbued with the traditions of Indian autocracy is a menace to the liberties of British Democracy itself. Will the Viceroy, with a real sense of statesmanship, do his duty by India as a whole?

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The very fact that such independent and Nationalists papers as the "Saurashtra", the Young Rajasthan" and the "Sansthani Swaraj" have to be conducted from places under British or Agency jurisdiction shows that the liberty of the Press is non-existent in most of the States. The liberty of speech and liberty of association have no place in the Indian States, and even a Youth League Conference could not be held in a comparatively liberal State like Morvi. Mysore shows how liberty of the Press can be crushed under the forms of law. The honour of women is not safe in many Indian States, and there is no reign of law except the sweet will of the Prince or his underlings. These drawbacks of Indian States have made them a by-word of reproach and respectable inhabitants of Indian States try to have a home in British limits. The rule of the so-called satanic Government is very much preferred to the "Swaraj" rule of our Princes, without any exception by all Indian States peoples, and those British Indians who are vehement in the defence of the Princes have not the courage to be States subjects, nor do they care to start and conduct any newspaper from State jurisdiction. Of course there are a few exceptional States like Rajkot, Cochin and Travancore and to a certain extent Baroda where there is some modified form of liberty, but the exceptions only prove the rule. The Paramount Power is responsible for perpetuating such a kind of Indian rule and it is its first duty to ensure healthy public criticism without fear of the wrath of the powers-that-be. The word "Deshi Rajya" excites the scorn and pity of liberty-loving British Indians, and, I hope, the Viceroy will take note of it, and discharge the solemn trust towards the States subjects by ensuring good and responsible Government with the guarantee of the primary rights of man.

"INSOLENT CHALLENGE TO LAW COURTS"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

said that on 31st December 1926 arrived the third agent in the person of Mr. Spratt who came as humble bookseller. (Laughter). His profession in England was Communist. (Renewed laughter). He was also a member of the National Minority Movement, a branch of R. I. L. U. He came out with instructions to carry on the fomenting of revolution in India. He was arrested in September 1927 on a charge of sedition but was acquitted but certain documents were recovered from his possession. Amongst them was a letter from the booksellers agency signed by Graham. Mr. Pollard Page and Mr. Arnott had given Mr. Spratt a letter of introduction to Diwan Chamanlal describing him as interested in Labour research work and requesting Mr. Chamanlal to give him all necessary help to save weary journeyings.

Counsel continuing said that Mr. Spratt formed the Workers and Peasants' Party in Bombay. Its object was the attainment of Swaraj, ensuring the political freedom of men and women by mass action and in one letter it was stated that illegitimate means could be adopted. Mr. Spratt had also drawn up a syllabus in which it was mentioned that industrial workers were the backbone of the movement which would lead to revolution, crisis, war, general strike, armed uprising, seizure of power, destruction of State machine and the erection of a new one on Communistic lines, but beginning socialistic reconstruction.

BAKER FOR "SAK".

Counsel next read several cryptic letters that had passed between Communists abroad and Mr. Spratt. In one letter instructions were given to Mr. Sprat by stating "Religion is a good standby but avoid dogmatism. Much can be done by methodism". The letter contained information that David was not well which really meant that Mr. Allisen had been arrested. "Baker will give you help" meant "Saklatwalla would do it". Dundee was the coded name for Madras. Counsel thought it was a great injustice to Calcutta. (Laughter).

CODIFIED LETTERS.

One of Mr. Spratt's letters was full of figures like 26|7 14 1|8 and line of such figures. Counsel explained that these were coded and decoding was done through poetry books by previous arrangements. 26|7 for example meant the twenty-sixth line seventh word. There were other letters apparently quite harmless but in between lines were messages written with invisible ink which could be deciphered with certain chemicals. One of such messages instructed Mr. Spratt to get a strong delegation for Canton to attend the Congress of Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Mr. Langford James remarked that it was astonishing that a humble bookseller should concern himself with cryptic coded messages about Communism and the Congress at Canton.

WHAT IS AN MS?

When the Court resumed hearing after lunch, Mr. James continuing his address, read out letters some of them in original and some from photographed copies, some found with the accused and some intercepted by police during transmission through persons who travelled between India and Europe as lascars on board the various steamships. The first of the three found with Mr. Spratt regretted that he had not received the MSS which decodified meant money and advised him to arrange for short advance through some friends There were references to Nelson who had failed to come to India and Hamid who Mr. James declared was at present in the dock under the name of Ujudhya Prasad.

"METHODIST ORGAN".

The second letter addressed to Desmond which Mr. James said was assumed by Mr. Spratt dealt with the position of the Y. M. C. A. and a Methodist organ. Mr. James explained that the "Y. M. C. A. stood for the Communist Party and the Methodist organ was the "Indian National Herald". The letter further informed Mr. Spratt that Mr. Nelson was not in condition to travel but on the other hand there was an engineer who would be coming to Glasgow. These humble terms Mr. James explained announced the arrival of Mr. Bradley in India because according to the code Glasgow Stood for India.

Mr. Spratt was further advised in the course of the letter to have a talk with Moosa, who the prosecution said, was Muzzafar Ahmad on the subject of the "Methodists" and the Y. M. C. A.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA IN CORRESPONDENCE.

The third letter which was also addressed to Desmond (Spratt) contained references to Mr. Saklatvalla, Mr. Joglekar, Mr. Sambamurti and Mr. Bharucha under secret names of Baker, Haig, Kunbu and Zhuroggu. All these and subsequent letters which Mr. James read contained in between lines cryptic messages in invisible ink. He then read a draft letter from Mr. Spratt to the gentlemen from whom obviously the above-mentioned letters had come. In this letter Mr. Spratt outlines his scheme for establishing an All-India English organ and estimates that it would cost about £2,400 annually.

MONEY FROM ABROAD.

Mention is made in this letter of someone having to travel from Lahore which would cost money. Mr. James here said that he hoped to establish that money had come to the accused from Moscow over the Northern frontier of India, and someone had to travel to the frontier to get this money, and it was to this that the reference had been made in the above mentioned letter. This letter also contained various references to Dewan Chamanlal, Majid, Muzzafar Ahmed, Dange, Upadhaya, as Mr. James explained, under various assumed names. Before this letter arrived, however, God's messenger had arrived in India. This God's messenger Mr. Langford James said was the gentleman who now stood in the dock as Mr. Ajudya Prasad.

MR. BRADLEY'S ARRIVAL.

Mr. Bradley arrived in India by S. S. "Rampura" on 27th September 1927. He posed as a gentleman travelling to sell patent underground tiles. It was doubtful if he had sold any but this admirable tile merchant six days after his arrival in India was writing home to say that he had been in touch with F. H. He informs the addressee that he had made an attempt to solve the riddle set by the addressee and sends his solution which was really a cryptic message which had to be solved by reference to Grey's Elegy and which Mr. James thought was certainly not a report on the underground tile market.

LASKAR SEARCHED.

According to the interpretation placed upon this message by Mr. James there were references to R. K. Karen and other comrades. On 2nd February Abidali, a laskar on board the steamship "Manora" was searched, and on him was found a letter addressed to R. K. Karen. Inside that letter was another envelope addressed to Mr. Ghate and inside that was another cover addressed to Mr. Jack and in this cover was one which Mr. James proceeded to read out to the Court. This note mentioned the Salvation Army and the Theosophical Society which Mr. James declared were fictitious names for the Communist Party in India.

The letter further referred to a Commission to examine Mr. Robert's case and it went on to suggest that it would be necessary from the very beginning to make a direct appeal to Brahmins to elect their own leaders and states that Pandit Nehru was visiting Mr. B. and he could not be much use to them as he was rather like Gandhi in his ideas.

Mr. James explained that Roberts meant India and the Commission referred to was the Statutory Commission. References were also contained in cryptic language to Brussels Conference and to Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth coming out as delegates to the Indian Trade Union Congress referred to as the Theosophical Society.

Concluding Mr. Langford James said that the International Textile Workers of the World sent from Moscow during the textile strike in Bombay 20,000 roubles with comradely greetings to the textile workers in Bombay. This money in the ordinary course would have gone to Mr. Jhabwala but the Secretaryship had since been transferred to Mr. N. M. Joshi, "that terrible Yellow man". This put most of the accused and they indulged in angry correspondence for the money having gone to the wrongs hands.

"USMANI AT MOSCOW."

Mr. Hutchinson arrived in India in September last and took up Communist work in good earnest. This, counsel explained, was quite patent from the from the letters found in the possession of Mr. Adhikari when he was arrested. Mr. Usmani with three others, Mr. Nesim, Mr. Shafiq and Alishah attended the Presidium meeting in Moscow. Mr. Usmani was hailed there as Sikander Sur. He went there in the capacity of representing India and delivered strong speeches about Communist work in India which were duly reported in the "Imprecor". The group of Mrs. Nambikar, Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Adhikari reported strongly against Mr. Usmani as Mr. M. N. Roy who was instrumental in sending this batch thought Usmani was working against him. "Of course", concluded counsel, "I do not want to make much out of these dissentions among the faithful". (Laughetr).

The opening address will be continued tomorrow.—A. P.

GREETINGS TO MR. HUTCHINSON.

MEERUT, June 24.

Mr. Hutchinson, one of the accused in the alleged conspiracy case, has received the following cablegrame from Stoker, Clay House, Kingsway, Cheshire, "Worthy son of peerless father, doing all we can to arrange defence".—A. P.

THE "NEW SPARK"

—:o:—

In our issue of 15th instant, in the [illegible] a paragraph regarding the arrest of Mr. Hutchinson it was stated that the latter was "the editor of the 'New Spark,' a weekly Socialist journal of this city, which was edited by Mr. M. G. Desai, one of the accused in the Meerut 'Conspiracy' case. The paper which Mr. M. G. Desai edited was called the "Spark" with which Mr. Hutchinson had no connection.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

A SUGGESTION

(BY G. K. N.)

The South Indians in Bombay are increasing. They are mostly employed in the clerical line. They are displacing the traditional writers' caste in Bombay composed of Parbhus and partly Parsis. They are preferred because of their greater industry and energy. Naturally the indigenous element in this province does ot quite exult over the advent of the rivals from Madras. To me it appears that the South Indian is to Bombay what the Indian is to Africander in South Africa. The Indian over there lives with industry and considerable thrift which sometimes degenerates into reprehensible niggardliness. Mrs. Naidu had to face some very acute criticism because of her advise to the Indians there in this respect. However, now that the South Indians are a permanent component of the Bombay population and since they are mostly employed as journalists or connected with the province where writing is concerned, I would call their attention to a weakness of theirs. The Tamil alphabet being defective they find it hard to adjust themselves to the Indian Aryan script and pronunciation. As a rule they use Kh, th, dh, bh, where we must employ k, t, d, b, and vice versa. They talk about Nabi Khan but they write Nhabi Khan. The poor Dotivala who died recently appeared in the "Times of India" as Dhotivala. From the frontier the Kurram valley turns to Khurram valley. The Tamil scribe is betrayed by his "Gujarathi." About two years ago the Garbi dance was twisted into the atrocious Garbha dance by the "Evening News of India". Such instances of aspirate for inaspirate consonants will occur to any reader of our daily papers. It shows the preponderance of the South Indian element among the employees of leading journals. What I fear, however, is that in course of time, unless checked, this error of the aspirates, owing to the sheer force and frequency of usage, in respect of Indian vocables which have been naturalised in English language, might harden into a permanence of incorrect orthography.

DRINK A SORDID VICE

—:o:—

DEBATE ON "TOTAL PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOL"

BANDRA, June 24.

A very interesting debate was held under the auspices of "The Rest" Ranwar yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. S. D'Silva when the burning question of Prohibition was discussed. Rev. Fr. Henry Remedios B.A., L.C.P. presided.

Mr. Gab. Pereira then opened the debate with the pet saying of anti-prohibitionists "mother little drink won't do us any harm," and described how thereby the habit for drink was created until the pegs of whiskey like the links of a chain formed a shackle that was unbreakable. Drawing a vivid picture of the enormous evil alcohol does not only morally and physically, the individual addicted to the vice, but also to the families, he asserted that the drink habit is a sordid vice. He pointed to the noble example of Mahatma Gandhi, Mussolini and other great moderns who he said were total abstainers from alcohol.

He was supported by Messrs. V. Gonsalves and M. Rodricks.

OPPOSITE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Roque Pereira in leading the opposition relied most on the doctrine that man having a free will prohibition robs him of that great prerogative. He argued that alcohol was made for man's use, and if a few abused the use, it was no reason to impose prohibition on all. He said that the fault lay not in drink but in the education of persons who had not been able to cultivate their will power. Mr. Manuel Fonseca in seconding advocated the use of liquor in moderation and declared that a drop a day would improve the constitution. Mr. Archie Pereira in rare flights of oratory argued that if prohibition were enforced, the use of substitutes more deadly in effect would be resorted to.

The scheduled speakers having had their say, the President invited any one of the audience to opine for or against the subject. In response, Mr. Simon Rodricks in a pleasant speech championed the cause of Prohibition whilst Mr. Fred Gomes supported the opposition.

The leader of the proposition then replied and on votes being taken the proposition was lost.

In concluding the proceedings Rev. Fr. Remedios gave the view point of the Catholic Church on the subject and thanked "the Rest" Ranwar for the honour done him.

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TASK BEFORE LABOUR GOVERNMENT

Fulfil Pledge Of Dominion Status To India

And, now, what next? Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is considering the composition of his Cabinet as I write. All of us will wish him success in his great task. None of us will wish to hamper him by any indiscreet word. We shall all have to show understanding, loyolty and unity if the difficulties of the minority position are to be overcome.

We may take it for granted that there will be no agreement with the Liberal Party. Any pact would be intolerable for two reasons. First, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel, and the other Liberal leaders have made it clear that their Party is fundamentally opposed to the Socialist basis of our Party. Second, we all have a healthy distrust of Mr. Lloyd George and many of his colleague. An understanding with the Liberals would destroy our self-reliant and independent position in the constituencies and would make the attainment of majority power at the next election if possible.

TWO BIG OBJECTS.

The refusal of an agreement may mean that the Liberals will not vote for our King's Speech programme. They will probably abstain; if so, we can defeat the Conservatives in our own strength. They may vote against us; if so, theirs will be the responsibility of rejecting the urgently required legislative and administrative measures which we hope the programme for the session will announce. That will be suicide for the Liberal Party.

There would seem to be two supreme considerations to keep in mind. First, the Labour Government must do the most necessary things to relieve the desperate condition of poverty in thousands of homes, and to reverse international pelicy so as to ensure peace and hasten disarmament. Second it must definitely pursue a policy aiming at "power" after the next election so as to enable it to do the fundamental things which will decide the transition from Capitalism to Socialism. When the moment of our defeat or of our appeal to the country comes, it must be on big issues which show we are in earnest in our determination to end poverty and war.

No one can have gone through the election campaign without a keen sense of the hopes which have been kindled in thousands of minds that Labour will really bring succour to those suffering most acutely from poverty. We dare not disappoint those hopes. The widows, the aged, and the ex-Servicemen who have been denied pensions, the unemployed, the miners, the overcrowded, the sweated —those whose condition is the most desperate demand our aid first. I wish to heaven we had Children's Allowances in our programme. That proposal would have done more to lift the masses of the people above destitution immediately than any other single measure we can put through. Is it too late, even now, for the Party to realise the importance of this proposal?

If Children's Allowances are to be postponed, the first thing to do is to bring relief to the widows, the aged, and the unemployed. I suppose that the actual financing of schemes to provide increased pensions to all widows in need; pensions of, say, 20. to all at 65; and Unemployment Allowances on the scale proposed by the T.U.C. to the Blanesburgh Committee, will have to be deferred until the next Budget (unless the profit on widows' pensions be immediately used) But there is no reason why Bills should not be immediately introduced, and the date for the application of the new schemes be named as soon after the Budget as possible. This would at once prove the determination of the Party to lose no time in getting something done.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Whilst taking immediate steps to provide honourable maintenance for the unemployed, we can expect the Labour Government to start at once its great national schemes for reducing unemployment. Parliament will probably only meet for a short time before the autumn, but the months of July, August and September must not be wasted. They can be utilised by the Ministers concerned to press ahead with our proposals for a vast housing programme, school-building, road-building, land development, and afforestation. There must be no delay. We must regard Unemployment as a devastating plague, demanding urgent emergency action.

But there are things more needed in this country than even roads and houses. In thousands of homes, food and clothing and fuel are necessary. The best of all ways to employ the workless would be on the production of the essentials of life. Our measures for increasing the incomes of the widows, the aged, the parents with children of 14, and the unemployed themselves, would have a considerable effect in increasing the demand for the necessaries of life. But this is not enough. We must expect the Labour Government to use its legislative and administrative powers to hasten, by all possible means, the attainment of a Living Wage for the workers. We have Mr. Macdonald's Birmingham pledge that Labour cannot long be in office without giving effect to the Living Wage policy.

There is another thing we must carry through at once, with the purpose of applying as soon as the Budget is passed; the general extension of maintenance grants to children from 14 to 15, so that they may remain at school. By passing these measures and making them dependent upon the Budget, Labour would prepare the ground effectively for the great fight which is certain to come on the Surtax and the increased Super-tax, Death Duties and Land Values tax.

THE MINERS.

Then there are the miners. Labour has its immediate programme and its nationalisation programme. The immediate programme includes the withdrawal of young and aged labour, and the return to the seven hours day. There must be done as rapidly as possible, the huge miners' majorities were obtained with the expectation particularly of the seven hours day. But the intention of Labour to nationalise the mines must not be hidden, and any financial assistance given to the industry must be regarded definitely as an instalment of nationalisation. This Parliament must not last too long without a Mines Nationalisation Bill. There can be no hope for the mines without it, and when it comes let it be a big, imaginative measure, including the by-products, the generation of electrical power, and transport.

"First, the immediate relief to those in desperate need; second, the Budget restoring unearned luxury incomes to the poor; third, a bold nationalisation scheme. That should be our strategy.

The Liberal Party may defeat us on the nationalisation proposal. Let them. If Labour has fulfilled its pledges to those who are in most desperate powerty, if it has courageously challenged the right to enjoy unearned luxury in a society where the workers are refused a living wage, we can go forward determined for an absolute majority at the next election. The moment will then have come for our fight all along the line for the banks and land and imports, the key sources of power within Capitalism.

The other great national task to which Labour must put its hand is the recovery of agriculture. Here Labour can proceed courageously with its own constructive scheme and challenge Liberal opposition on the strength of the greater part of its own Agricultural Report. Before the next election Labour must prove to the county constituencies that it has a vitalising agricultural policy. Above all, it must prove to the agricultural workers that Labour means a real change in their conditions. Through the Wages Boards somthing can be done to secure a Living Wage, but no action would bring such a substantial change as Children's Allowances. To a labourer, with three children, earning 30s. a week, the increase in the family income would actually be 50 per cent. What a burden of poverty that would lift in the country districts!

PEACE AND INDIA.

Then there is the vast field of international affairs. Labour will bring new hope to all those in Europe and America who are looking forward to a firmly-established Peace and Disarmament. By signing the Optional Clause and withdrawing the Reservations to the Kellogg Pact, it will declare the readiness of this country always to accept arbitration when disputes arise. By recognising Russia and restoring trading relations, it will help to bridge the dangerous gulf between the Soviet Republic and Western Europe, and will develop British trade in the badly-hit heavy industries. By withdrawing British troops from German territory, it will help to end the military humiliation of that country, so disastrous to real reconciliation in Europe. By drastic disarmament, both through example and through proposals to the International Conference in the autumn, it will help to destroy the fatal belief that security rests in armed force. By friendly negotiation with America on the "freedom of the seas," it will end the dangerous navalrivalry between the two Anglo-Saxon countries. By signing the Washington Eight Hour Convention it will indicate the determination of this country to assist in the establishment of an international Iabour code through the International Labour Office.

Difficult issues will arise associated with the Empire. We can expect a Labour Colonial Secretary to press forward with the extension of education in the non-self-governing territories, and with the progressive development of representative government. But Egypt and India also demand courageous treatment. Egypt's independence must be fully recognised, and her elected Parliament be given an opportunity to function. To India we must fulfil our pledge of Dominion status. If the right of self-government is recognised during the present year, a hostile India may be won to friendship. We must co-operate with the new progressive forces in China, and so build up a new and hopeful entente between East and West.

These are the great tasks to which we must put our hands. They will demand devotion, courage and constructive capacity, and a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties. We have these qualities in our ranks. Let us all do our duty with a will and in a generous spirit, and we can look forward to the next great struggle with the assurance of good work done.

—"New Leader."

BUDHHISAGAR

—:o:—

A GREAT GUJARATI YOGI

Tuesday, 25th inst., corresponding to Samvat 1985, Jyeshta Vadi third is the day which fills the heart of every disciple of the great Gujarati Yogi Shri Budhhisagarji with devotion and delight. Exactly four years ago the great sage, who had in his life-time urged the people of India to unite, setting aside all prejudices of race, creed or religion, passed into Eternity. Thousands of his followers assembled to do him the last honour and as it is said about Nelson, it can be well said in this connection that "The spirit of Budhhisagaraji was on every body and each was Budhhisagaraji that day."

BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD.

He was born on Mahashivaratri day of Samvat 1930, corresponding to A.D. 1874 in a Kunbi farmer's hut at Vijapur and was called Bechardas. From his very childhood he gave evidence of his great future career. He revealed a great thirst for knowledge and wisdom from very infancy so much so that at the age of seventeen years he was known as Pandit Bechardas in the Vijapur Taluka. He had by this time studied Sanskrit and Gujarati full well and also made a private study of English and Urdu. All pursuasions to marry fell flat before his vow of life-long celibacy and desire to work for the uplift of humanity. He has sung:—

"Let me wake up myself,
To wake others and help."

'DIKHA.'

At the age of 25 years when youth is generally ambitious for earthly delight and fame, Bechardas found solace in adopting Jain order of monkhood. The young monk under the name of Budhhisagar and under the ascetic discipline of that school immediately began his work, and to the very day of his death he has strived to awaken a sense of responsibility in the idle rich and worked hard to help the poor—specially the 'depressed' classes.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VIEWS

The mission of Budhhisagaraji was world-wide and not confined to the precincts of Jainism only. In his later years he advocated modernism so much so that in "Addvatma Mahavir", which is one of his unpublished books he has discarded permanent widowhood and strongly advocated widow re-marriage not only that but he pursuaded his followers to denounce child marriages and condemn caste distinctions and communal propaganda. He wrote:

"Set aside thy religion and creed,
Through love and toleration unity breed."

Even so early as in 1921 when the movement of Non-Co-operation was in full swing, he said that never can a superficial unity between the different communities lead to the success aimed at by Mahatma Gandhi for whom he had a great respect. He predicted that the movement would fail outwardly but its inner force would slowly gather force and within a couple of years' work, its way for freedom. He has expressed his grievances against Britain thus:—

"Why this mistake in administration,
To rule a people for exploitation.
As the Ruler so the Ruled is the rule,
Britain! help India to evolution full.
Be happy, try and both live in peace,
Get your relation through love review its lease."

WIMBLEDON TENNIS DRAW

—:o:—

LONDON, June 23.

Rugby.—Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships open to-morrow when the whole of 64 matches in the first round of Men's Singles will be put dovn for decision. For the third year in succession the draw has been seeded. Eight players seed for Men's Singles: Cochet, Borotra, Tilden, Hunter, De Morpurgo, Lott, Von Kehrling and Gregory. Last year's champion Lacoste will be absent. More than twenty nations are represented among contestants. The interest taken in the meeting which this year seems to be more intense than it has ever been, has brought more visitors to London from abroad, than in any previous years. As usual eve of Wimbledon reception by International Club of Great Britain took place at Roehampton to-day when many of the world's most prominent players took part in exhibition matches.—B. O. W.

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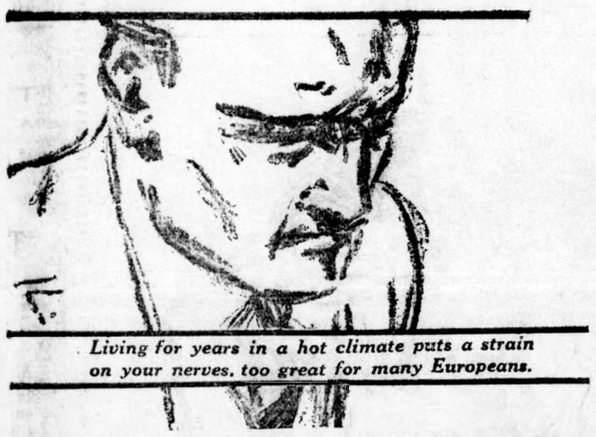

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NAGPUR RAILWAY WORKERS

—:o:—

RESORT TO DIRECT POSTPONED

MR. RUIKER'S APPEAL TO WORKERS

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of ahe G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the threatened strike at Nagpur of the G.I.P. Railway Workers:—

The Nagpur Railway Workers have bravely responded to the call of the Union. The readiness of the Nagpur Railway Workers to resort to direct action at the command of the Union should be an eye opener to the Railway authorities. The Railway Workers had decided to resort to direct action on June 22 on the failure of a satisfactory response from the Railway authorities. In the meanwhile Sir George Rainey has informed that he has called for a report from the Agent and regards the grievances of the Railway workers and that the matter was under inquiry. The Railway workers know that this report may not perhaps mean anything at all. They have no belief or faith in such stereotyped official replies but still they want to give a chance to the Railway Officials. The Railway workers have, therefore, decided not to resort to direct action on June 22.

KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY.

All the same I must sound a note of warning to Sir George Rainey and the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway that any further unreasonable delay to redress all the grievances of the Nagpur Railway workers will perfectly justify them to go on strike without any further notice and the responsibility of such a contingency will wholly rest on Sir George Rainey and the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway. I appeal to all the Railway workers at Nagpur to keep their powder dry and to ever keep themselves in readiness for direct action; and not delude themselves into a false sense of security. I appeal to them to utilise this respite to prepare for the coming struggle with greater vigour, with stronger members and a far more powerful organisation.

I have express my hearty thanks to Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. of Yeotmal and Mr. R. W. Fuley, M.L.C., of Nagpur for the great trouble that they have taken for the Nagpur Railway workers. I very much regret to find that at this critical juncture Mr. Ginwalla of Bombay who practically forced the decision for a general strike on the Railway workers at Chalisgaon has now backed out of it and has raised a standard of revolt against the Union and is thus playing into the hands of the Railway Administration, I appeal to all the Railway workers not to be a party to such destructive tictics and to stand loyally by the Union. I hope that Sir George Rainey and Mr. Burns, the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway will take prompt action so as not to compel the Nagpur Railway workers to go on strike.

NAVAL REDUCTION

—:o:—

A FURTHER STEP

LONDON, June 23.

Rugby.—The announcement that Mr. Hugh Gibson who represented the interests of the United States at the Three-Power Naval Conference is leaving Washington for London this week, and will consult with General Dawes, the new American Ambassador here, is taken as denoting a further step in the discussions regarding naval reduction and the "Observer" regards it as likely that more definite and realistic information about the different "yardsticks" for gauging naval strength will be heard in the next few weeks.

REPARATIONS.

As to the Reparations question, the "Sunday Times" anticipates that immediate results will follow the signature of the report of the Committee of Experts. It says that discussions are already in progress between the Governments concerned on the subject of time and the place of meeting for their representatives to consider the report and recalls that the Committee's conclusions involved the question of Rhineland evacuation.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—On Sunday the Prince of Wales celebrated his 35th birthday, at Sunnigdale. The Prince drove to Windsor from there to see the King and Queen.—B. O. W.

PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT

—:o:—

HARMFUL TO MUSLIM'S INTERESTS

MEND OR END IT SAYS MR. D. S. TYEBJEE

The following are extracts from the Presidential address delivered by Mr. Dawoodkhan Shadebhoy Tyebjee M.L.C., at Nasik District Education Conference's First Session held at Nasik on the 22nd & 23rd inst:—

We are, at the present juncture, on the threshold of a mighty revolution, educational, social, economic and political. It seems to me that the whole educational system of this vast country is in the melting pot, in consequence of the conclusions arrived at by the Hartog Committee appointed as an auxiliary Committee sion. While the report of the Hartog Committee is still under consideration our educational outlook cannot but be unsettled. He will be no wise prophet, who will hazard to forecast the lines on which our educational system will be remodelled. in consequence of the impending changes which are being adumbrated. While thus the educational horizon is overcast it is not, Gentlemen, possible for me to indicate with any degree of confidence, the channels along which your deliberations should be directed, so as to find a ready and satisfactory solution of the multitudinous problems with which you are confronted. The political situation to-day has assumed an aspect which none of us can afford to overlook. As a matter of fact, vitally as we are concerned with the progress of education on sound and right lines, the political atmosphere is undergoing such lightning changes, as to completely engross the attention of the leaders of thought in all parts of the country.

While the advent of the Labour Government in England is considered as a passing phase of a coming revolution in the social and economic life of British Commonwealth, of which India forms an inmportant part, the deliberations of the Simon Commission are as political optimists divine, going to create a new heaven and a new earth for India. The present times is full of potentialities and it is therefore essential that our deliberations should be conducted with great foresight and clarity of vision, in regard to the future developments of our educational policy.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In the fild of primary education, the most important charge which has recently taken place is the operation of the Bombay Primary Education Act. The control of primary education has now passed in the hands of the local authorities in your district. The passing of this Act has marked a distinct advance in the direction of the popular control of primary education. The reports published about the acthual working of the Primary Education Act in your district are by no means reassuring. I am not sure whehter the Act has gone far to fulfill theaims which its idealistic author had in view. While Government in its present financial stringency is unable to carry out its statutory obligations in respect of providing necessary funds for the extension and expansion of education, the nightmare of communal and racial spirit for education by the Simon Commis- which has been rampant in the administration of the School Boards in many districts has tended to clog the wheels of the progress of minorities. As far as I understand, the position of Urdu Schohols in your District under the operation of the new Acth is by no means satisfactory. I doubt whether under the oltered conditions, Urdu Schools and Muslim education have shown any material improvement, such as we expected nder a system almost entirely under popular control. It is for your Conference to investigaie this question, to collect necessary data and to show whether reorm of the present system is needed and if so in what directions. It is a matter of real gratification to me to state that the destinies of the education deparment are now centred in the hands of an able, experienced and enthusiastic Minister in the person of the Honourable Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed who is only schoclar but as educationist.

We all know that he is devoting his best attention to the cause of education in general and to primary education in particular. It seems he is seriously considering the amendment of the Primary Erucation Act, which has proved defective in its working and harmful to the interests of Muslim education at many places. The act requires to be either radically mended or totally ended. With School Boards as now constituted under this Act, Muslim interests are hanging in the balance, because Muslim representation on the Boards is so meagre and inadequately said guard the interests of Muslims. It behoves us, gentlemen, to strengthen the hands of the Minister by laying before him fully and explicitly all the facts of ou rcase and also indicating the ways and means of raising necessary funds for the introduction of compulsory education which is very much needed for the backward classes, including the Mohamedans.

In the field of higher and professional education, the Mussalmans of this district appear to be hopelessly behindhand, and the causes of the backwardness are reported to be poverty, apathy and lack of right guidance. The few scholarships that have been provided by Government for the encouragement of higher, technical and professional education for Musulmans do not appear to be quite adekuate for the present needs. It is, therefore, advisable to raise funds to assist poor deserving students with free grants of books and scholarship.

ISMAIL COLLEGE AT ANDHERI.

The building of the Ismail College at Andheri which has come into existence through the munificence of our well-known merchant prince Sir Mohammed Yusuf is sure to pave the way for higher education of the Muslims, for whom it is chiefly intended. The Mohamedans are anxiously awaiting the early opening of this College, with necessary equipment and staff needed to satisfy the modern requirements of the Muslim of this Presidency. We sincerely trust that the portals of this college will soon be opened for the educational uplift of the Mussalmans during the regime of our present sympathetic Governor and our popular Muslim Minister. The Muslims of Nasik will, I hope, reap the best advantage from this College by sending a sufficient number of suitable candidates to swell its numbers. The delay on the part of Government in starting this college has been rather inexcusable and any further delay on their part in carrying out their moral and legal obligations to which they are committed in regard to this College is likely to prove highly detrmental to the future progress of the Mussulmans. I, therefore, call upon the Government with all the force and emphasis at my command to speed up the opening of the College. This Conference will be well advised in voicing this demand, so as to strengthen the hands of our Minister in bringing about the early accomplishment of our demand.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS.

I now come to the question of the education of Muslim girls. The figures which are available show that the position of Muslim female education in Nasik District is by no means encouraging. Out of the total Muslim female population of 21,998, 972 girls or 4.4 per cent. of female population are reported to be under education. The chief reason why girls' education lags behind is the lack of qualified and trained Urdu mistresses. Malegaon which is an important centre of Muslim population is, as I am told, the only town where Muslim girls are able to go up to higher standards in Municipal Urdu Girls' schools. It is, therefore, a suitable place where girls can be trained for the teaching profession. The Conference would do well to consider the advisibility of starting a training school for Muslim girls at Malegaon, in case Government cannot see their way to start one there at their own expense. Such a school will not only cater for the needs of this District but will also serve tor the neighbouring districts of West Khandesh and Ahmednagar.

Rugby.—On Saturday the 18th anniversary of King George's coronation was marked in London by firing of the Royal salute in Hyde Park and by flying flags from public buildings. At naval ports, ships vere dressed and salutes were fired. —B. O. W.

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THE WEATHER

—:o:—

DEPRESSION OVER U. P. WEATHERS

Poona, June 24.

Yesterday's depression over the United Provinces has weakened after causing further heavy rain in catchments of Gumti, Gogra and Rapti rivers.

Bahraich again reports a heavy fall of nine inches.

The monsoon has receded from northwest India and remains weak in the interior of the Peninsula and central parts of the country but is still active on the west coast. The Bay current has strengthened in Burma and rainfall has extended in Bengal and Bihar. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces east, Central Provinces east, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Central India west, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad north, Mysore and Madras coast north.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Akyab five inches; Myitkyina three; Victoria Point, Amherst, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu two; Tavoy, and Lashio one and a half; Rangoon one, Cherrapunji seven; Darbhanga two; Berhampore one and a half; Patna and Shillong one; Cox's Bazaar and Gaya three quarters; Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Silchar, Barisal, Mymensingh and Jalpaiguri half; Bahraich nine; Lucknow four, Gorakhpur one and a half, Jagdalpur one; Indore three quarters, Allahabad and Mukteshwar half; Surat four; Cochin Two; Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Calicut one and half; Bombay, Karwar, Sholapur, Bulbarga and Trivandrum one and Nizamabad three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Bengal and Bihar.

Heavy rainfall warning: Heavy rain is likely to continue in catchments of Rapti and Gogra rivers during next twentyfour hours and extend in catchments of Gandak and Kushi during the next fortyeight hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

June, 24.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·94"	1·50"	2·05"
Total Since 1st June	23·30	26.40	20·52
Total for the cor. period '28	22·09	25 00	20·72
Total for the cor. period '27	27·76	28·83	23·99

—:o:—

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER

—:o:—

Bombay, June 24.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has receded from northwest India and remains weak in the interior of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country but is still active on the west coast. There has been further heavy rain in the catchments of the Gumti, Gokra and Rapti rivers in the United Provinces. Bahraich again reports a heavy fall of nine inches. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provnces East, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurrred in Gujarat and Hyderabad South. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the west of the Peninsula, Gujarat, south Rajputana, the central parts of the country and the east United Proinces, highly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and the west United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the United Provinces, and drier in the west Punjab and Baluchistan. Temperatures were below normal in the United Provinces and west Central India. The highest temperature recorded recor L Bu llfi e tacaitr heariditi yesterday was 110 degree at Multan and Jacobabad.

Fore Cast:—No large Change.

Station	Rainfall. past 24 hours.
Allahabad	0.54
Cawnpore	0.05
Ajmer	0.07
Surat	4.43
Indore	0.80
Raipur	0.02
Chanda	0.11
Ratnagiri	1.61
Marmugao	0.13
Karwar	1.24
Poona	0.12
Belgaum	0.26
Nizamabad	0.85
Mangalore	1.60
Calicut	1.40
Cochin	2.45
Trivandrum	0. 90
Cocanada	0.28
Vizagapatam	0.13
Colombo	0.14

BOMBAY.—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—Past 24 hours. Total from 1st June to date.

Colaba Observatory (9.08 agove uormal)	0.94	23.30
St. George's Hospital	1.50	26.40
J. J. Hospital	2.05	20.52.

Maximum temperature 87 degree (normal)

Minimum temperature 78 degree (normal)

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is a summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24-6-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.670 inches (.025 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.033

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (0.4 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.6 degrees (0.1 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 94 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 149 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.94 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 23.30 inches

Total rainfall during the year 23.99 inches

Weather Remarks: Thunder.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

The following is the weekly share market report issued by Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny dated, Calcutta 22nd inst.:

Jute:—In the manufactured commodity market, the Hessian have improved by about eight annas and the heavy Cees by about 2 rupees this week, and the shipment for the current month is expected very satisfactory. In sympathy with the ready goods, share values have appreciated in many cases; Kamarhatty were quoted about 15 points higher at 682, Delta were wanted upto 570, Lawrence and Union have improved by about 25 points at 715 and 710 respectively. Anglo India and Gourepore were steady at 445, and Barnagore were very popular at 286 x.d.

Howrah and Clive have become very steady at 57/7 and 39/10.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur had buyers upto 32/4, and Kesoram were wanted upto 5/4. Dunbars were steady at 232.

Coals:—Except Raneegunge which fluctuated in a wide range between 42 and 45 to close firm at 46/8, there was nothing particular to record Bengal were quoted at 467, Standard at 61, New Beerbhoom at 18/8, Equitable at 23 and Pench Valley at 33/12.

Tea Shares:—Less interest displayed in this section. Hattikhira came to business at 21/2, Jutlibari at 21/8 and Loobah at 9.

Banks:—Were well maintained at unchanged levels. Imperial Bank F. P. were done at 1450 and Conty at 352. Central Bank were in demand at 19.

Govt. Securities:—New Loan is subscribed to the extent of rupees 22 crores on the opening day. Business in this section was very little and prices were irregular due to small lots. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper were quoted round 69/6.

Miscellaneous:—Here the business was on a restricted scale. Indian Iron and Steel were quoted at 16/10, Burn & Co. at 392 and Kumardhubi at 4/2. The report of the Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., recently published, gives a very discouraging aspect of the industry. The company has not been able to earn sufficiently to pay even the interest to the preference share-holders. Of course the company's position is getting better day by day; inasmuch as the depreciation amount is accumulating in addition to a huge capital reduction amount; already wiped out from the block. No wonder, if the share holders get pessimistic about the industry, if, after having been assured of a bright future at one time when the Government were prepared to purchase the works, they have to be disappointed soon after the offer was rejected in teeth of great opposition. It is some consolation to hope for bright future as indicated in the assurances given in the report by the managing agents. Midnapore Zamindary were done at 127, Calcutta Trams changed hands round 13 c.d. India General Navigation had buyers upto 200 x.d.

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

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Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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General Manager B. J. DUFF

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 24.

Cracovia, Quaranttito, Trieste.
Altenfel, Khulken, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.

Naringa, Weatherby, Karachi.
British Holly, Mein, Abadan.

LOADING.

June 24.

Steamer Karagola for Durban.

S. S. Cracovia:—The Lloyd T. Coy's mail steamer Cracovia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Altenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Altenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Naringa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Naringa, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and some bottom cargo.

S. S. British Holly:—The B. S. O. S. and D. Coy's steamer British Holly, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)

Bombay, June 24.

Ex. Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 527 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 108 per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 22.

July close at s. 7/11 3/8d. —1-1/2d.

October close at s. 8/3 7/8d. —1-1/2d.

December close at s. 8/6 3/4d. —1-5/8d.

CABLE ADVICES.

"Marke easier on profit taking, some reports rain Canada but more wanted. Winter reports disappointing."

TOUCHED LIVE PARTS OF OIL SWITCH

—:o:—

JURY'S VERDICT ON REAY ROAD TRAGEDY

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Nadirshaw Hormusji Dotiwalla, (35) who received electrict shock in the Tata Power House at Reay Road on the 8th instant and succumbed to his injuries on the 17th idem.

Homi Dosabhoy Harda, Electrical Inspector working with the deceased deposed that there was some trouble in the Parel Receiving Station in regard to the feeders and the deceased went to feeder No. 1 and put his hand on the switch cable. Suddenly there was a flash. Witness pulled the deceased off, but both of them fell down and became unconscious. When he regained his senses, witness saw the deceased lying unconscious with severe burns.

Mr. Thomas Edward Ferro, Personal Assistant to the Electrical Engineer to the Government, said he had inspected the machinery and the place of accident. He was of opinion that the deceased had touched live parts of the oil switch believing to be dead but which actually had a pressure of 22,000 voltage.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WHAT NEXT?

—:o:—

Labour Victory---And After

(By H. N. Brailsford.)

The election of 1929 is an emotion through which he shall never live again. My own feeling, as I realised that we had escaped from the dangers Safety First was as if one is frozen limbs had suddenly regained the power of movement. One may act. One may hope. The creative will of the nation is re-born.

The Party triangle presents us with a simpler problem than most of us had expected. Mr. Lloyd George is far from having won the unlimited dictatorship for which he had hoped. He could not, if he would, maintain a Tory Government in office. Arithmetic, by the crude method of adding up the Tory and Liberal maximum voting strengths, would give such a combination a majority of 30, but one questions whether there are 20 men in the new Liberal Party of 58 who would follow Mr. George steadily in this strategy. Nor need one fear an early attempt to force a dissolution on a side issue. Mr. MacDonald is probably right in saying that the country would resent another election within two years.

LIBERAL ALTERNATIVES.

The Liberals, then, have three courses open to them—to support us (in which case we should enjoy a maximum majority of 88); to abstain (in which case, again, we have a just sufficient majority of about 30); or to obstruct. With wisdom on our side, we ought to be able to avoid provoking them into premature and united opposition.

I know our own Party too well to advocate any formal treaty or conference with the Liberals, though I hold to my opinion that something of value might be won in this way. If we are to believe their Yellow Book, they are no longer opposed on principle to every step towards Socialisation. The chances are that if we could bring ourselves to confer with them, we might secure their support for some few modest measures of this kind—to deal, for example, with the wholesale trade in milk, or to extend municipal trading to coal at least. But without conference we must expect an automatic veto on every proposal which can be described as Socialistic. Short of conference, I will assume that our Party does desire to enjoy reasonable freedom of action for a moderate policy through some two years at least. On what conditions, then, may we hope for a quiet life?

First, it is obvious that we must agree to electoral reform: indeed, I shall be surprised if the Liberals do not put this question to us directly, in an amendment to the King's Speech. I know the feeling of the genuine party man on this subject. He hopes by refusing this elementary measure of justice to crush the Liberals between the upper and neither mill-stone, or, in plain words, to compel them to sort themselves out as reluctant Tories or unconvinced Socialists. That would only tranfer the operation of the brake from the outside to the inside. They would slow down our action as effectively as before.

But this whole attitude seems to me deeply immoral, and anti-democratic. There are something over five millions of our fellow citizens who demand Liberal representation. By what right do we disfranchise them, as in effect we do, while we maintain under a three-party system, a method of voting that will work with tolerable fairness only under a two-party system? I have often argued in the New Leader for proportional representation. But if that be too handsome a measure of fair play for us to concede, then let us offer, frankly and sincerely, the alternative vote. It is, to my thinking, a much more risky concession than the other, but it but it ward remove this intolerable grievance. This reform ought, of course, to include the abolition of plural voting and the University seats with drastic provisions against undue expenditure. Unless we yield this, we must expect some sort of retaliation—if not open opposition, then guerilla warfare and obstruction. We have no majority to enforce the closure.

A SUGGESTED CONFERENCE.

But the real question is broader. Liberals have their pardonable human frailties, like the rest of us. Are we prepared, while refusing formal conference, to treat them with courtesy, and to allow them their share of useful public work? Without this we cannot hope for a smooth course, nor should we deserve it. Strange as it may seem, they dislike being told that they are not "gentlemen," nor does it make for kindliness to suggest in advance that they will "monky" with our chances. Men will forgive strong action and respect it, but none respect and few forgive rough and tactless speech. The best way to ensure fair treatment is to behave with serenity as though one expected it.

The sort of conference that I should wish to see would be the informal and friendly consultation of men outside our ranks who command respect by their knowledge and experience. We might avoid many a mistake by listening to Mr. Keynes on questions of currency and credit. From Mr. E. D. Simon we might drive some useful hints on housing. Would it not be worth while to talk to Sir Herbert Samuel before we finally fix our immediate policy over coal? And outside the Liberal ranks one may mention Lord Cecil in everything that touches our policy of constructive peace. By offering posts and opportunities for public service to such men (outside the Cabinet) we should win a name for broadmindedness, incline their friends and admirers to a more kindly view of ourselves, and enrich our own record by the good work which their talents can furnish.

Good temper and tolerance are seemly qualities at all times, but they are specially becoming in a minority. In some fields we lack experience and talent—in law and in business administration especially. Nor should we forget that the best of the Liberals are men of sincere opinions, eager for public service, whom the fate of their Party has robbed of opportunity. In opening the door to them, we shall greatly diminish the risks of any united hostile action against ourselves. They want to work. Any advance towards a Committee system in the House would improve our chances by lessening the spirit of faction, and concentrating the mind of the private member on constructive tasks.

LABOUR'S CABINET.

The list of our Second Cabinet may be published when this article appears, and no comment can affect it. One hopes that it will not be composed with the claims of this group or the other in view. No group as such has any rights in this matter, neither Trade Unionists, nor "intellectuals," neither women, nor tha Clyde, nor even the I.L.P. We have two strenuous years before us, and we need a team of athletes chosen for no reason save their capacity to serve the nation and our Cause. Invevitably some veterans must go; there are better ways of rewarding them than to place them in positions for which they are unfitted. At the Foreign Office most of us who have watched his work on international committees would rejoice to see Arthur Henderson. For my part I should think Noel Buxton, if the choice should fall on him, an admirable appointment. He has knowledge, and that poise of character which wins respect. For Sir Oswald Mosley (as for Dr. Dalton) one expects a post of importance, but his talent is rather for combat than diplomacy. In choosing a man for Geneva, one hopes that the lot will fall on a young and agilemind, capable of meeting on an equal footing the brilliant spokesmen whom the French invariably select.

Do we realise, I wonder, that the Post Office is a key position, to which we should send one of our freshest and most capable men? We cannot nationalise any new department. But here is the chance of making and existing service a model of what socialisation should mean. Its range is capable of immense expansion. Its existing services are restricted by the jealousy of private enterprise. It might become with advantage vastly more courteous and helpful in its attitude to the public. One suspects that it has been starved, and its staff overworked and thwarted under Tory management. Its whole internal organisation calls for remodelling, to Sweep out the bureaucratic idea, and to bring in both the consumers' influence and the initiative of the staff. We have bold ideas for applying a non-bureaucratic type of socialisation to the mines. Why not try them out in the Post Office? With skill and luck, in a few years, with a reformed Post Office we might make socialisation popular.

AMERICA AND INDIA.

Again, is it realised that within a month the Admiralty may be the most important ministry? We shall fail or succeed in all our purposes (for we need money as well as peace), according as we receive President Hoover's overtures for naval disarmament. This cannot be solely a Foreign Office job. We need a strong man whom we know and trust to handle admirals.

Of India I confess that I fear to write. Involved as we are in the Simon Commission, are we facing the probability that our adoption of its report may be answered by passive resistance on a great may be answered by passivereetaoin shrdlu eaoinri rnn resistance on a great scale, with Gandhi again at its head? We need for this office not merely a man who will be bigger than his officials, but a man of sympathy and tact.

Of the other appointments, those involved in the new Development Committee are obviously the most important. Apart from Ministers, would it be tactless to suggest that Sir Arthur Salter, if he could be induced to return from Geneva, is the one civil servant of genius who could give life to this ambitious plan? But for my part, in casting the horoscope of our Second Ministry, I shall look with anxious concern at the Treasury. It, with the Bank, has been the stronghold of the policy of incessant deflation, which has meant chronic unemployment. Unless we mean to combat that we might as well have voted for "Safety First." In vain shall we try to create work; in vain shall we scheme for national development, while the unseen hand at the Bank continues to restrict credit. Here is the test of our intelligence and resolve.—"New Leader".

MAHARANA PRATAPSINGH ANNIVERSARY

—:o:—

MOHARAM FESTIVAL AT INDORE

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN THE STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, June 24.

On the 10th instant a commemoration meeting was held in the town hall in honour of the celebrated Rajput hero, Maharana Protapsingh. Sirdar Kibe who presided on the occasion made an interesting speech extolling the war-like deeds of the hero. Some leading "akhadas" of "talimwalas" took part in the celebration. There was a huge procession in which the State also cooperated by lending troops, elephants and other "Javazama". In the morning there was a gathering of Hindi poets held in the theatre and recitations from Hindi works were given. The organisers, Messrs. Sukh Sampatirai Bhandari, Suraj Mul Jain, Dr. Laljibhai and Vaidya Khaliram Dwivedi, deserve praise for making the celebration a success. The anniversary of this great hero should be observed by all Indians irrespective of political opinions or religious creeds, as Rana Protap fought for the liberation of his land and people. It is, however, a pity the State officers and the Marathi-speaking elements did not manifest interest in the celebration. It was given out that the present Maharaja of Udeipur is contemplating erecting a full-sized statue of the Hero Protap Singh. Indorians wish this noble example of the Udeipur Chief is followed by the young Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holkar and Indore city soon gets statues of Subhedar Malharrao and Devi Abilyabai who founded the House of the Holkars.

INDORE GIRL'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

This year a girl from the Indore Christian College carries a first class first in the B.A. examination. She is Miss Shantabai, daughter of Dr. V. Sukthankar, Director of Education, Holkar State. Dr. Sukthankar was for some time the Principal of Holkar College at Indore, yet he got his daughter graduated from the Mission College! This does not speak creditably about the Holkar College, over which during the Minority Administration thousands of rupees have been spent. Indorians have a real grievance in the matter of education. Monies are lavishly spent on the State Arts College, and Law classes. The State runs one High School in the city which is terribly congested. I find there are six divisions of each class in the High School. The teachers are miserably paid, and do not seem to take interest in their work. Large sums are spent on white elephants like the Malharashram! It is a riddle why the authorities are not increasing the numbers of high schools and middle schools? Will not the U. P. High School and University Board of Allahabad and Agra carefully look in to this? Indore which is backward in education as compared to Baroda has secured sanction of Agra University for a Law class and yet Bombay University refused to give permission for a Law class at Baroda. There are no technical schools in the State. The number of middle schools is limited. Yet the Cabinet spends thousands of rupees on the education of the children of officers and mercantile classes! It is to be hoped that when the young Maharaja assumes powers he will appoint a Commission of specialists in order to improve the educational system of his State.

The Moharata festival passed off harmoniously this year. On Wednesday last the processions marched through the city under the lead on elephants of General Bhowanisingh and Household Officer Purandare. The usual fair was held on the Kurbulla Maidan where thousands of mill-hands took part. The police arrangements were very satisfactory.

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	25 years.	20 cars.	15 years.	Age 50	Age 55	Age 60
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
25 years	26 10	29 14	35 12	36 6	30 4	26 10
35 „	33 6	37 0	43 12	64 0	47 8	39 8

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 25 1929

YOUNG PUNJAB ON TRIAL

FACE THE FULL BRUNT OF FORCE

Nehru Report The Bes Solution

WEED OUT COMMUNALISM, PLEADS DR. ANSARI

Threat of Lahore Congress Declaring Independence as Goal

The tide of repression is rising and the day drawing near when the public will have to face the full brunt of its force, as it did in 1919 in the days of the Martial Law. Unless you prepare for it, you would be submerged and drowned. You have to see to it that, repression or no repression, the Congress meets here with the success worthy of the Punjab of the Amritsar Congress. Young Punjab is on its trial.

In these words, Dr. Ansari appealed to the young men of the Punjab at a crowded meeting held to-day in the Bradlaugh Hall in celebration of the National Day, under the auspices of the Students' Union.

In our eagerness to pursue sectarian or communal objects, continued the Doctor, we have to a certain extent unwittingly strayed away from our main objective. Loyalty to the higher cause of national freedom has, perhaps without our intending it, become subsidiary to loyalty to doubtful communal interests. This is the tragedy of the present situation. The mentality of mutual antagonism thus engendered naturally reacts to the prejudice of national harmony, which is the one essential precondition of political success in India.

TRIBUTE TO NEHRU REPORT.

What is the result? A premium on reaction harmful to the country and beneficial to none. To prove it I need only cite the Nehru Report. I claim that it is by far the best of all solutions of the communal problem; and that with some modifications it is the only solution that can possibly command universal acceptance, given of course a sense of reasonable compromise.

Referring to the Muslim opposition to the Nehru Report, Dr. Ansari remarked that the Muslim is worse off. He got almost enough. But he wanted more. Unfortunately, however, in the process of wanting more, he began too much. But, added Dr. Ansari, I am not surprised at it. The section that has been loudly proclaiming fantastic rights is the Simonite section of Muslims. It is mainly composed of men who never conceded their faith in the All-British Statutory Commission, although it has been unconditionally boycotted by all representative organisations, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh, in the country. They are men to whom the freedom of the country from alien rule comes merely as a bad second to communal privileges. Your first duty, therefore, the speaker urged, is to carry on a relentless crusade against communalism as an active principle of Indian political life. But, fundamentally necessary as it is, it is only the preliminary to the main work, the real battle for which you have to prepare yourselves and the country.

Dr. Ansari expressed satisfaction to find that the youth organisations stood under the banner of the Congress.

A REMINDER OF N.C.O. DAYS.

The enthusiasm prevalent in the meeting was reminiscent of the Non-Co-operation days; and long before the appointed hour the spacious hall was packed to overflowing. So tremendous was the crowd that after the delivery of the presidential address the meeting was shifted to the lawn outside, where it continued till a late hour. Several other speakers, including Dr. Alam, Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Gopichand spoke.

Dr. Ansari leaves for Delhi by the night train.—Free Press.

REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED

—:o:—

THREAT OF LAHORE CONGRESS DECLARING INDEPENDENCE AS GOAL

LAHORE, June 24.

The Students' Week celebrations ended last evening with a huge public meeting attended by thousands of students. Dr. Ansari specially came over from Delhi to preside on the occasion. In his opening speech, Dr. Ansari regretted the poor response of the people to the Calcutta Congress resolution. Eight years ago the country rose almost as one man to answer the call of the Motherland and the same conditions were prevailing in the country to-day. He appealed to the students to go out into towns and villages, cleanse the country of communalism, organise the people and win where their elders had failed.

REPRESSIVE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

On the motion of the Joint Secretary of the Lahore Students' Union, a resolution was passed condemning the "repressive policy of the Government against the Student movement", viewing with concern the arrests of so many students in different parts of the country and congratulating them on their stand.

Dr. Kitchlew supporting the resolution said that if the challenge of the Congress was not accepted by the Government, the Lahore Congress would declare independence as the goal of the Congress and the country would again resort to Satyagraha. The meeting ended amidst shouts of "Vande Mataram".—A. P.

SAUNDERS' MURDER AND POLICE ENQUIRY

—:o:—

18 PERSONS ARRESTED SO FAR

LAHORE, June 23.

Police investigation of Saunders' murder and the alleged bomb factory and Conspiracy cases still continues. It is understood that there is little likelihood of the cases commencing in this Court this month, as it is believed that the murderers of Mr. Saunders are still at large. Police have so far arrested eighteen persons, all of whom are in police custody or judicial lock-up.

MR. VIRENDRA STILL ON BAIL.

Mr. Virendra, son of Mahashe Krishan, proprietor of the Daily "Pratap", who was arrested on suspicion in connection with Saunders' murder, is still on bail of ten thousand rupees, and he appeared for the F.A. examination while on bail, and has since passed.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST QUALITY OF FOOD

LAHORE, June 24.

Bhagat Singh's counsel has informed the father of Bhagat Singh that his son is on hunger-strike for the last seven days, as a protest against the quality of food supplied to him in jail.—A. P.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

—:o:—

COMMUNICATION WITH KARAMEA REMAINS CUT OFF

OUTBREAK OF DIPHTHERIA

LONDON, June 23.

Wellington (New Zealand).—There were further earthquake shocks of varying intensity last night. Westport was shaken by the severest and longest shock since the main disturbances on 17th June. Shocks were also felt in Murchison, Takaka and Wellington, but there was no additional damage. Communications with Karamea remain cut off. The town is suffering from an outbreak of diptheria and a supply of the serum has been sent by air. Two mining prospectors are believed to have been overwhelmed by a landslide near Karamea. Motor lorries are distributing water in Westport where the mains have fractured.—Reuter.

POPULATION OF MURCHISON REMOVED TO NELSON

—:o:—

SETTLERS IN OUTLYING VALLEYS RESCUED

LONDON, June 24.

Wellington.—The remaining population of Murchison have been removed to Nelson owing to last night's renewal of shocks. Practically all settlers in the outlying valleys, some of whom have been travelling continuously for three days almost sleepless since Monday, have been rescued. A party of aged persons were brought in direct line across the hill country over a track cut through bush by younger men. The party included an invalid carried in an chair all the way.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BOAT REACHES MERGUI

—:o:—

TAVOY, June 24.

R. A. F. Flying Boat en route to Singapore arrived here from Moulmein yesterday and left for Mergui this morning.

(Later).—Mergui.—R. A. F. Flying boat arrived here this morning.—A. P.

DAILY "RIYASAT" OFFICE SEARCHED

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LAHORE, June 23.

The office of the Daily "Riyasat" was searched by Police under a warrant from the Additional District Magistrate of Lahore in connection with the proscribed book "Shahidun Ka Potha". Police did not take away any document from the office.—A. P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ILL IN BOMBAY

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is laid up for the past two days with cold and slight fefer. He has cancelled all his engagements and will be resting in Bombay till the end of this month.

INDIA, BRITAIN'S MILCH COW

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INCREASE HER CAPACITY FOR ABSORBING BRITISH GOODS

EX-EDITOR'S EFFUSIONS

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. James Evans Woolacott, the former editor of the "Pioneer" and now engaged in the more appropriate work of cinema journalism, writes in the "Sundsy Times" on Labour's Indian policy. Modestly stating that the Indian problem is not a small subject for easy discussion Mr. Woolacott refers to what he conceives to be the opinion prevalent in those circles who have either direct or indirect interests in India. In those circles it would seem, according to this writer, opinion is held that Labour's policy on India will not materially differ from its predecessors. He lays further emphasis on the fact India is Britain's biggest market, conception of the imperial obligation whereto, Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden had recently lent weight of his authority, and quotes from Mr. Snowden's speech on the need for increasing India's capacity to absorb British goods. Mr. Woolacott points out that Indian extremists have also understood this exploiting point of view, and are consequently promoting a policy of boycott which the writer admits is somewhat successful. He is further of opinion that Mr. Wedgwood Benn's appointment to the India Office carries "obvious significance" because of Lord Olivier's "notorious indiscretions."—Free Press.

Working Committee Meets on July 5

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ALLAHABAD, June 24.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will be held on Friday, July 5th, at Dr. Ansari's house, Daryaganj. Mahatma Gandhi, who will stay in Delhi for a few days on his way back from Almora, will attend the meeting.—A. P.

NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT

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"OBSERVER" ON ITS ACTIVITY

LONDON, June 23.

Rugby.—The "Observer" to-day calls attention to the fact that "partly by coincidence and partly by the new Government's activity it happens that all the major issues without exception in British foreign policy have become a matter of immediate and simultaneous concern, namely, naval restriction, reparations, inter-allied debts, Rhinelands, Russia and the optional clause of the World Court. Not all these subjects are likely to be given a place in the King's speech, but all are now exercising the minds of Messrs. MacDonald, Henderson and Snovden."—B. O. W.

"INDIAN PROBLEMS GOING FROM BAD TO WORSE"

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Munshi Iswar Saran Pleads for Round Table Conference

LONDON, June 23.

An appeal to the British public seriously to consider Indian problems which he said were going from bad to worse, was made by Munshi Iswaran Saran, speaking on the Indian political situation at an At Home given by the Birmingham Indian Association. He said that unless immediate steps were taken to find a way out of the tangle there would be trouble for Great Britain. He strongly favoured the Nehru Report and reiterated the demand for a Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

SPANISH AIRMEN MISSING

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Arrival at Azores Incorrect

DESTROYERS AND SEA-PLANES HUNT FOR MISSING MEN

LONDON, June 24.

Madrid—Primo De Pivera now announces that Major Franco and his companions in the flyingboat Numancia" are missing and that the reported arrival at San Miguel (Azores) is incorrect.

One Portuguese and four Spanish destroyers and two squadrons of seaplanes are searching for the missing airmen.

Military wireless station has received message from Spanish steamer "Magallanes" stating that the vessel "Grelden" supposed to be of British nationality has informed "Magallanes" that it has found the remains of derelict plane 20 miles from the Azores.—Reuter.

WHAT A U. S. STEAMER SAW

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New York—The steamer "Buffalo Bridge" has wirelessed that at 5/30 A.m. (Greenwich time) on 23rd June, not far east of Newfoundland it observed a flare believed to be from an aeroplane. Experts calculate that this corresponds to approximate the position of "Numancia" if it had tried to fly to New York without stopping at the Azores.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7).

5th July will I trust clear up all doubts and misgivings".

WAVE OF REPRESSION.

Continuing the Pandit said, "Then we have indiscriminate arrests and house searches throughout the country justified on the old plea of the duty of Government to maintain law and order, and the safety of the honest citizen, a plea which covers the severest general repression, but has little relation to facts. It is unnecessary to point out that the claim that the honest citizen is safe in he hands of the Executive has been falsified in courts of law times out of numbers. But few of such cases ever reach a court of law, and those that do find the scales heavily weighted against them. Lastly, there is the Meerut prosecution.

MEERUT TRIAL.

The Viceroy can afford from his exalted position to suggest that the accused are persons "who make speeches or enter into conspiracies to inspire other and perhaps less prudent men to violation" (of the law). I have the law of contempt staring me in the face and may not assert the contrary, but I believe it is permissible to ask the Government with whom alone the choice of the forum lay whether it is fair to the accused from Calcutta, Bombay and other places in India to huddle them together in Meerut and not only deprive them of the right of trial by jury but also of the services of competent lawyers and the use of the necessary books of reference available only in big public and private libraries in towns where there are High Courts. During the short time I watched the enquiry this morning the one thing which struck me was the contrast between the arrangements for the prosecution and the defence. While the prosecution was represented by an eminent counsel from Calcutta and a junior counsel assisted by responsible officers of the C.I.D. and supported for propaganda purposes by the Director of the Intelligence Department of the Government of India and the reporting staff of the Assembly, there were some public spirited junior counsel watching the case for the defence who were hard put to it to follow the opening address of the prosecution without the necessary books of reference. Thus will the enquiry plod on for months and then will follow the trial of a case which is undoubtedly one of international importance furnishing a fitting commentary on the advent of the Labour Government."—A. P.

"CONGRESS MUST TAKE UP CHALLENGE"

Pandit Motilal on Viceroys' Performance at Chelmsford Club

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THE PANDIT EXPOSES LORD IRWIN'S MOTIVES IN POSTPONING ELECTIONS

MEERUT, June 24.

Pandit Motilal Nehru interviewed by a press representative about the Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club dinner, said, "That dinner reminds me of an old story. There were two Mussalman friends neither of whom had much to his credit, but both desired to be known as very pious persons. They devised the very simple plan that each should address the other as "Haji in the presence of others. Whether or not the plan succeeded in its immediate purpose is not recorded but the two "Hajis" immortalised themselves by enriching the Persian language with the addition of a new phrase descriptive of mutual admiration societies.

HAJI IRWIN AND HAJI MITTRA

History has repeated itself and instead of two Mussalman friends we have Haji Irwin and Haji Bhupendra Mitra, but whether history will be as kind to them as it has been to their phototypes remains to be seen. The feeble defence set up by Lord Irwin in answer to what he is reported to have called "three principal indictments in the count" (evidently meaning three principal counts in the indictment) is altogether unconvincing. It is merely a bad paraphrase of some of the Home Member's speeches in the Assembly which were hacked to pieces in the course of the debate. The only new argument in support of rushing the Public Safety Bill simultaneously with the Meerut prosecutions based as it is on the apparently laudable motive of avoiding even a semblance of bad faith towards members of the Assembly is extremely disingenuous. I fail to see where the bad faith comes in.

WHAT WAS BEHIND PUBLIC SAFETY BILL.

It was the easiest thing in the world to say, if indeed it was at all necessary to say anything, that the Government had in view the prosecution of certain persons not named who came within the ordinary law, but that they thought it necessary also to arm themselves with preventive powers not given by the law as it stood.

After all the Safety Ordinance according to Lord Irwin's latest interpretation is only a "danger signal" to those not already in the country that "if they do succeed in finding their way to India they cannot count upon a free run." If that is so the Bill could have been discussed in the Assembly on that basis. I see no legal, moral or ethical ground upon which Government were bound to disclose to the Assembly while asking for preventive powers that they had made up their minds to institute prosecutions against the ordinary law..

HOLDING REVOLVER AT HEAD

What astonishes me is that with all the scrupulous care to keep faith with the members of the Assembly Lord Irwin and his advisers saw nothing wrong in tying down those members hand and foot by the Meerut prosecution and then pointing the Safety (Bill) Revolver at their heads. Again what became of this highly developed sense of candorr when Lord Irwin issued his "ukase" postponing the dissolution of the Assembly indefinitely and thereby also the general elections on the plea of the "uncertainty of the Government time table". There was at least one time table definitely settled of which His Lordship was well aware. He knew that the Congress was committed to a certain line of action if the report of the Committee over which I had the honour to preside was not accepted by the Government before the 31st December 1929. The action of Viceroy with full knowledge of this fact amounts to his saying "I care a twopence for the Congress resolution and the time table which the Congress has set for itself. I shall bend the Congress to my will by the indirect method of keeping the question alive till after the date fixed by the Congress."

A CHALLENGE TO CONGRESS.

It is a direct challenge to the Congress to do its worst and I am glad the Working Committee has lost no time in accepting it. Was it not the plain duty of the self-appointed "Chief Ambassador of India" (as Sir Bhupendranath Mitra has described the Viceroy) to give a full and fair opportunity to the electorates to express themselves on the most vital question of the constitution for India. His Excellency says, "Could the leaders of the majority communities once convince the minorities that their interests were in no danger at their hands, the backbone of the problem would have been broken." How does His Excellency know that the back of the problem has not already been broken. I claim and challenge a fair examination of my claim by the acid test of a general election that the "leaders of the majority communities have convinced the minorities that their interests are in no danger at their hands."

WHY ELECTIONS WERE POSTPONED.

I admit that they have failed and will always fail to convince those of the minority communities who gather round the festive board of Viceregal Lodge. But the great bulk of those communities have no fear of any danger at the hands of the majority communities. The real motive which lies behind the platitudes announcing the postponement is quite evident. His Excellency knows and so do the very much fetched members of the Central Committee as well as their less fortunate colleagues of the Provincial Committees that none of them has the ghost of a chance at the general election. Their failure at the polls would, besides depriving them of the credentials which they are now misusing, would have dissipated the carefully advertised pretensions of the Simon Commissionitself and its report would not be worth the paper on which it is to be written. It was well known at Delhi that some members of the Central Committee had waited upon the Viceroy and strongly urged the necessity of extending the normal term of the Legislatures but that His Excellency refused to entertain the proposal and made no secret of the message communicated to me through Mr. Patel. Disappointed here these "representatives of India" have evidently gained their desire in England through the good offices of Sir John Simon. However that may be, the time table of the Congress stands and will be adhered to unless it is altered by the Congress itself".

CONGRESS STANDS SOLID.

At this stage the press representative asked, "What about the disagreement in the Congress circles themselves on the Working Committee's resolution?"

The Pandit answered, "There is no such disagrement as is imagined. The Congress stands solid. The Working Committee which meets on

(Continued in column 6).

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